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RUSSO-LATIN ASSIMILATION STIRS MEXICO

Government Faces Problem of Making Citizens Out of Slav Settlers

CHILDREN TAUGHT TO SPEAK SPANISH

Fertile Valley Near Ensenada Attracts Russians Who Shun Army Service

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUADALUPE, Mex.—A medium-sized classroom, filled with fair-haired, blue-eyed first grade youngsters, is fairly rocked with the lilting air of a Spanish song. At the front stands the teacher, dark skinned, with jet black hair and dark brown eyes of the Latin. The children watch her intently, their Slavic faces beaming with delight as they execute the difficult rhythms.

The song ends, the more humdrum tasks of school life are taken up, and one notices that the conversations are wholly in Spanish. But surely these yellow-haired youngsters are not Mexicans? Yes, they are future citizens of the Republic, although until last year they spoke only Russian.

In Guadalupe the Mexican Government is dealing with one of its strangest and most perplexing problems, for out of the 46 families resident here only two or three are of Latin origin. All the others emigrated during the last 20 years from Russia, most of them to escape military service. Living together in a remote community, they have almost wholly kept their Slavic tongue, customs and pursuits.

Visitors Are Rare

There are 448 people in the town, which is the center of a high, fertile valley some 25 miles inland from Ensenada. It is reached only by the roughest of wagon trails, and rare indeed is the advent of a visitor.

There are no stores and no other business than farming. The men of each family are in the fields now with plows and drills, turning over and seeding the rich black soil for the spring wheat and barley, their only crops for export. They are the descendants of many generations of wheat and beef, young Mexicans are [illegible] inspire confidence sought out a high valley where grain thrives on 13,000 acres.

"Just look at that soil," our interpreter demands, speaking in a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Press in Madrid Keeps Silent on Attack on King

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The open denunciation of King Alfonso by Sanchez Guerra, former Conservative Prime Minister, in a speech on Feb. 27 has had important repercussions throughout Spain.

The fact that no Madrid paper has commented editorially on Sanchez Guerra's speech, or takes up the charges on behalf of the King is interpreted here as a most impressive manifestation of general hostility toward the present monarch in his capital. The only exception in this respect is furnished by a pamphlet distributed by an association known as the Women of Spain. This denounces politicians of all parties who attempt to saddle the King with their own guilt.

Sanchez Guerra's future action is eagerly canvassed in view of his latest declaration that, although neither turned republican nor intending to serve the present King, he will continue to take part in politics. The first concrete results of Senor Guerra's political declaration have been to stiffen the present Government's determination to enforce restrictive measures as regards political propaganda. This means delay in restoring the constitutional regime.

The present conflict of opinion and general confusion in political circles was mainifested in Madrid on Feb. 28. Unemployed paraded the streets with cries of "Long Live the Republic." The workers asked the undergraduates to accompany the procession, but the latter refused, reminding them that when the students were in trouble, labor declined to support them. The result was a melee and an exchange of fisticuffs, the police being obliged to intervene to restore order.

Disturbances have also taken place in other parts of the country, but there has been no serious rioting. Indeed the composition of the turbulent crowds plainly shows that the movement of protest is chiefly isolated manifestations of irresponsible elements seeking to take advantage of the present confusion and the somewhat greater liberty. The probable results will be severe measures to repress further turbulence. General Berenguer says the people are obviously not ready to participate in political propaganda.

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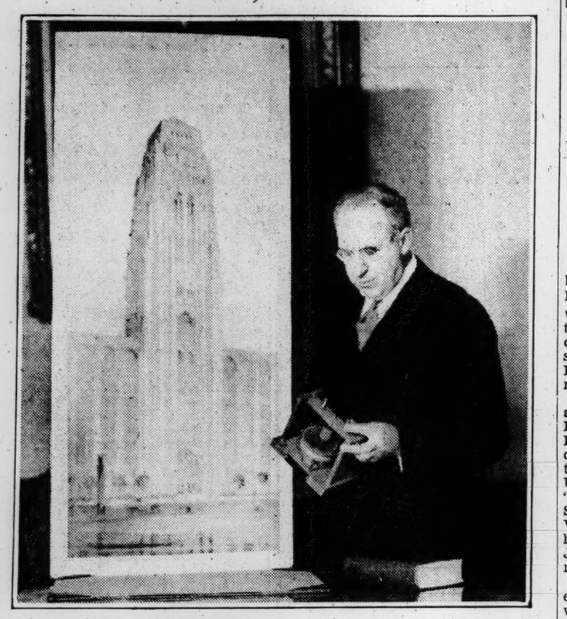
'Mr. Watson, Come Here—'



Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, Examines Original Model of the Bell Telephone. The Sketch at His Side Shows the Proposed Bell Memorial Tower to Be Erected on the New Boston University Campus.

B. U. TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF PROF. A. G. BELL

Radio to Make Honor to Inventor of Telephone Nation Wide in Aspect

When on March 3 the United States observes the eighty-third anniversary of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, 19,000,000 instruments, progeny of the crude apparatus with which Dr. Bell made his first experiments in 1875, will be in use in the country, telephone company officials estimate.

Contrasted with the few feet of wire over which Dr. Bell accidentally transmitted his first "call," these messages on his anniversary will be carried over more than 59,000,000 miles of wire, from one side of the continent to the other, bringing within a minute's time of each other, points on the map separated by many days of travel before the advent of the telephone.

Boston University, where Dr. Bell was a teacher from 1872 to 1878, has planned a program in memory of the inventor, including radiocasts from stations WNAC and WHDH. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, will give a short talk and the university student chorus will singe several number, including "Clarissima," the favorite college song.

Little did Dr. Bell suspect, when his first experiments succeeded in sending a feeble voice over short distances through crude, hand-made apparatus, that, as a result of his efforts, conversations would one day be transmitted from one side of the ocean to the other. The development of the telephone since Dr. Bell took out the first patent in 1876 has been rapid, officials of the large companies point out, and has paralleled the general advances of the "machine age" in which existence has been "lifted," sociologists say, to the highest standard in history.

In 1884, but eight years after the first patent was taken out on the telephone, Boston and New York were linked for the first time by this new instrument. Wires were strung to Chicago in 1893, and in 1915 wires connected the East Coast with the West Coast of the United States.

When the new Boston University buildings are erected on the bank of the Charles River in Boston, the Bell Memorial Tower will be the central unit of the group.

Mother Church Radiocast Change

The regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, scheduled for March 2, will not be radiocast, owing to station changes at WBZ. The service will be radiocast on Sunday morning, March 9, at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, over WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield. The Westinghouse stations operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters.

COOK COUNTY GETS $800,000 BACK PAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The first payday in 10 weeks for 3800 county employees began when the civic pool for the relief of destitute local government here began functioning on March 1. Resumption of salaries of school teachers and city employees is promised for next week.

The county's disbursement amounted to $800,000. It covered four weeks' pay and leaves six to be handled before the county is square with its employees. The payment included $43,000 for mothers' pensions.

When subscriptions to the Taxpayers' Trust passed the $50,000,000 mark, the pool became effective, and its managers called for $15,000,000 on the pledges. It then made its initial apportionment of funds from the trust.

MOROS SEEK INDEPENDENCE

MANILA (AP)—Moros, who have hitherto expressed preference for American government, joined with Filipinos Feb. 26 in the adoption by the Philippine Independence Congress of a resolution expressing the desire of the Philippine people for a separate government.

HAITIANS CHARY ON GIVING VIEWS TO COMMISSION

Hoover Board's Statement Answers Criticism of Opposition Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The Hoover commission on Haitian affairs opened its first session here March 1, but no one arrived to testify.

The commission was informed by a spokesman of the opposition press that they had advised everyone to stay away because they had decided that the invitation to testify meant that the commission was a "second McCormick commission."

The opposition editors said that this commission "heard all the past misdeeds of the occupation and threw their books into the ocean without remedying the situation."

The American commission immediately issued a statement saying:

"We are not another McCormick commission, but we are here looking to the future and not the past. We want to find from the people how and when the occupation can cease and national institutions be re-established."

The commission arrived at the capital Feb. 28 and were greeted by an orderly popular demonstration.

As the members of the commission drove to the American Legation, a crowd of more than 5000 Haitians followed them carrying banners reading "We want legislative elections" and "No more high commissioners." The Haitian colors were spread everywhere on houses and on automobiles.

The commissioners, after issuing a statement saying that they would hold open sessions every day except Sunday, went to call on Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, high commissioner in Haiti, and then on President Borno.

AUSTRIANS DRAFT PROSPERITY PLANS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Representative leaders of commerce, industry and agriculture, including employees and employers, met here with Johann Schober, the Chancellor, on March 1 to consider the best way to improve Austria's present economic conditions. They devoted particular attention to plans to combat unemployment which stands at the high figure of more than 300,000 in this small state.

After a number of introductory speeches, the conference decided to resolve itself into special committees, each dealing with specific problems. Their reports will be drawn up as soon as possible and it is expected that they will be acted upon.

Austria's greatest problems are described as the lack of essential capital for investments, the reduction of the present high central and local taxation rates and rationalization in industry to enable it to compete in foreign markets. Austria's new international loan undoubtedly will furnish the necessary investment capital but unless drastic economies are introduced into the present state, provincial and municipal services, it is said, hopes for reduced taxation cannot be realized.

Sergeant York Didn't Want to Fight, but Germans Didn't Know It in Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Sergt. Alvin C. York, rated as the greatest individual hero of the World War, according to Gen. John J. Pershing and the late Marshal Foch, is recorded as a conscientious objector in the archives of the War Department.

In his youth he was, to use his own words, "hog wild." Then suddenly he abandoned this wild life completely and forever. Since 1912 he has never tasted liquor, gambled, or even lost his temper. When war broke out he was working on a farm and doing Sunday school work in his own little valley. The possessor of a fine tenor voice, he was known throughout the mountains as "the Singing Elder."

Then came the war. The big fellow was not interested. He applied to the local board for exemption on the grounds that he was a member in good standing of a church which was opposed to war and fighting. The application was refused.

Armed with two affidavits, one from his pastor, the Rev. Rosier Pyle, he appealed against the decision. The appeal was denied. For the third time he appealed, and for the third time he was ordered to camp. Then Pastor Pyle wrote to President Wilson. In vain. So York went to camp. But it took months of arguing and reading from the Bible to convince him that he should go overseas and fight.

Said one who heard his story: "Good heavens, if, as a conscientious objector, he whipped a whole German machine-gun squad, what would he have done had his heart been in it?"

SANTO DOMINGO REBELLION ENDS; PRESIDENT OUT

Vasquez Resigns—General Urena, Rebel Chief, to Succeed Him

By United Press

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—Success crowned the six-day Dominican revolution Feb. 28 when, with 8000 peasant rebels under arms throughout the island republic—2500 of them in the capital itself—and squads surrounding his mansion, President Vasquez yielded to the demands that he quit office.

He consented to the resignation of all his Cabinet except Francisco Peynado, Foreign Minister, and Rafael Espaillat, Minister of Agriculture. Equally important, he agreed to appoint Gen. Rafael Estrella Urena, Santo Domingo lawyer and "supreme chief of the revolution," as Secretary of Interior. As soon as Vasquez departs, Urena will succeed him as provisional President, since Jose de Alfonseca, Vice-President, already has resigned.

Urena will serve until "democratic" elections can be called in full accord with the Constitution. It was for such elections, and the ending of Vasquez' six-year tenure of office, that Urena launched the revolution. Charles B. Curtis, United States Minister, who acted as mediator throughout the long negotiations, was present at the presidential mansion when Vasquez acceded to the revolutionaries' demands. The United Press understood that all terms of the agreement were in accordance with the Dominican Constitution and that consequently the question of American recognition of the new government need not be raised.

The revolution, besides achieving its objective, accomplished other noteworthy things:

First, it served as a test of President Hoover's policy of nonintervention in Latin-American political imbroglios. Observers who watched the success of Curtis's mediation unsupported by a threat of United States marine occupation believed the incident would have far-reaching and favorable consequences elsewhere in Latin America.

Second, the revolution showed that Yankee directness, as exemplified by John Moores Cabot, young secretary of the American Legation, may be effective in a political crisis. Mr. Cabot asked the rebel soldiers and the national army not to fire on each other at Santo Domingo, and no bullets were exchanged. He also motored to Santiago as soon as the revolt broke out and conferred with Urena as to his demands. When Urena reached here a day later the Government was ready to talk business.

Third, the uprising disclosed that a Latin-American revolution need not be either sanguinary or undisciplined. Not one man was killed in the revolt, though at least one fort was taken. The casualties were limited to less than a dozen injured.

Fourth, the insurrection was "modernized" through the use of American automobiles.

Ruling Is Upheld on Illegality of R.C.A. Tube Clause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission has overruled the motion of Joseph P. Tumulty, attorney for Radio Corporation of America, to dismiss the "tube clause" complaint, issued against that company 1½ years ago, according to announcement Feb. 28.

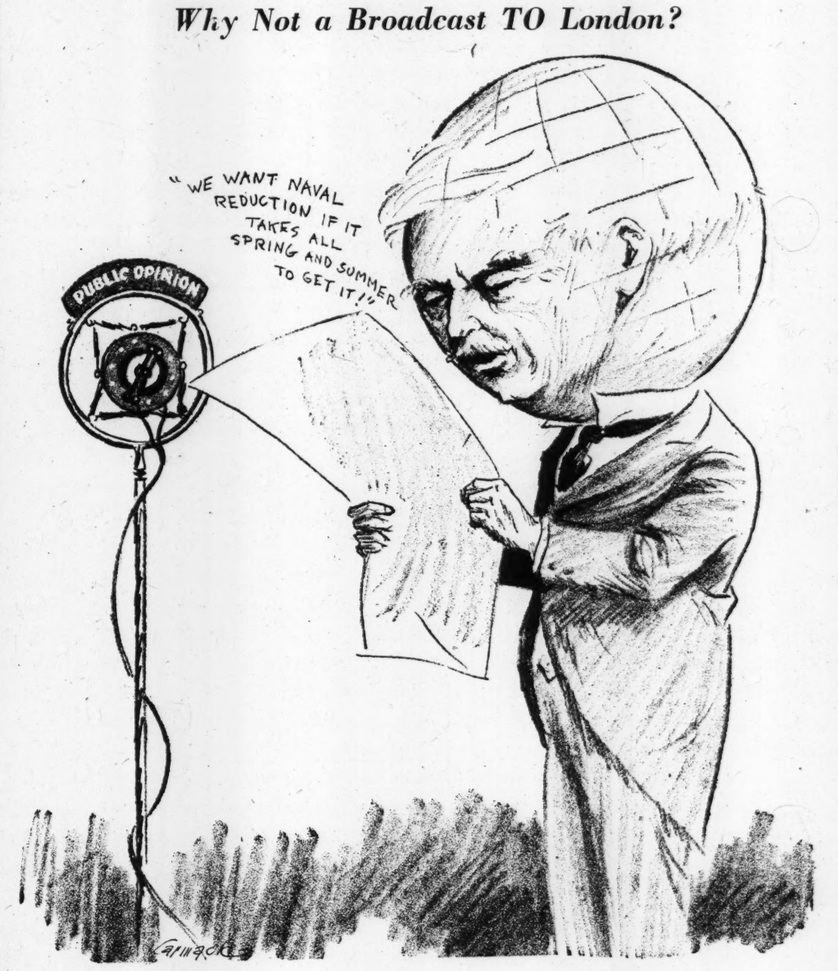
John Lord O'Brian, Assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust cases, will make public in a few days the statement of the Department of Justice on its attitude. On Feb. 3 he told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that this decision would be made known in three weeks or a month, and it is now expected shortly.

The defeat of R. C. A. in the commission involves the corporation's efforts to force the manufacturers of radio sets, licensed under the patents of its affiliated companies, to install its radio tubes in their sets. Three federal court decisions have held this to be an attempt to monopolize the tube business and therefore a violation of the Clayton Law.

Triple damage suits totaling $6,000,000 have been filed against R. C. A. as a result of these decisions.

"The newest defeat of the 'radio trust' emphasizes again how important it is that the Department of Justice should act to enforce the law," said Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the Radio Protective Association, who has led the fight of the independents. "The contracts which the courts held illegal were signed by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company."

Why Not a Broadcast TO London?



INDIA PLANS HIGHER TARIFF UPON COTTON

Impost to Help Native Plants Protested by British and Japanese

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Indian Government's action in proposing to increase its tariff upon cotton goods raises an old and bitter controversy with repercussions alike in Britain and Japan.

Herbert W. Lee, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in a statement March 1, characterizes the proposed rise as "nothing less than a calamity for Lancashire."

The Japanese mills, which of late years have captured much of the vast trade in the cheaper classes of cotton cloth worn by India's millions, are similarly concerned. Upon Japanese goods, indeed, it is proposed to impose an even higher duty than upon those made in Great Britain.

The Indian Government's object is twofold. It needs revenue. It also wants to protect the Indian cotton mill industry which has grown to vast proportions in the Bombay Presidency and in centers of northern India such as Cawnpore and Agra.

Lancashire makes fine fabrics which as yet are not manufactured on any large scale, either in India or Japan. Nevertheless, any increase in the Indian tariff sends up the prices, and this causes the Hindus and Muhammadans, who otherwise would have worn the fine British cloth, to purchase the coarser Oriental material.

Bombay and Cawnpore mills thus hope for easier conditions all around from the changes which are proposed. A message received here from Bombay says that the cotton industry there, which was "sliding into bankruptcy," now stands "a good chance of recovery."

The British Cabinet's anxiety as to the effect of the prosopal in Manchester, where trade depressions already are exceedingly acute, is reflected in the fact that instead of leaving the question to be dealt with in the ordinary course through the Secretary of State for India, this body cabled in its own name to the Government of India, expressing the hope that British interests will be kept in mind. There is no prospect, however, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent understands, of any interference with the Indian Government's free action in the matter.

WATER POWER

HOW to obtain further development of this great natural resource in the United States and Canada, with its attendant contributions to industrial progress and convenience in living, and at the same time retain a control which will assure low-cost service to the citizenry which owns the streams, is discussed in a series of six articles which will begin

Monday

Smoke Drive to End Paris's Facial Smudge

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Paris

JEAN CHIAPPE, Prefect of Police, who recently conducted a campaign against unnecessary noise in Paris, has declared war on the city's smoke. In agreement with the Municipal Council, he has presented a program of action to the Ministry of Public Works, who have appointed a committee to examine the proposals. M. Chiappe hopes that within five years, river tugs and other smoke producers will be obliged to adopt some kind of fuel which will not leave a smudge on the beautiful face of Paris.

Offer to Resign Party Helm Made by Lloyd George

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—David Lloyd George, The Christian Science Monitor understands, has offered to resign his leadership of the Liberal Party in consequence of the happenings in Parliament last Thursday, when 12 of those who are nominally his supporters refused to follow him into a division lobby against the Government coal mines proposals.

The question of what is to be done is to be discussed at a Liberal Party meeting here Tuesday and feeling on both sides runs high. The majority of the Liberals who accept Mr. Lloyd George's leadership feel that their position as the balancing power in Parliament is endangered by continuance of the present split.

The Daily News, which supports Mr. Lloyd George, says, "Fear, we expressed that as a result of the division, the bargaining power of the Liberals in the House has gone, and that hope for an effective measure of electoral reform has at least been jeopardized. The majority party is said to be insistent that loyalty to party decisions shall be demanded."

Dissentients on the other hand show little signs of penitence.

BRITISH URGED TO TAKE BIGGER RISKS FOR PEACE

American Delegation Also Asked to Show Attitude of Greater Boldness

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the date of the return of the French delegates to London becoming increasingly remote—the latest prediction being that they will not be back for another week—the conference is waiting anxiously for news from the home fronts, particularly the United States and Japan. Enforced idleness has not only given the conference an opportunity to sit back and survey itself but it has stimulated a louder clarion call of public opinion in the countries involved.

Every day demands for greater boldness pour into the headquarters of the American delegation from all corners of public opinion in the United States, through editorials in papers representing widely different groups, in cablegrams from organizations, ranging from the American Legion posts to churches, in messages and suggestions both from distinguished and unknown private citizens. Perhaps in the end the London conference will reckon this partial holiday in the midst of its labors as the greatest contribution toward ultimate success. It is not only the American delegation which is appealed to, but there is a strong tendency in British circles to urge taking greater risks for peace. Naturally the strong French demands played into the hands of those who like Winston Churchill, in his recent speech to the Navy League, expressed the belief that Ramsay MacDonald had already gone too far in cutting their naval claims.

"Two-Power Standard"

But there is a vigorous tendency, originating in Labor Party circles and regarded approvingly by many Liberals, to ignore the French claims, cast aside such shreds as persist of adherence to the "two-power stand-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Atterbury's Stand on Prohibition Refuted by Railroad Employees

Two railway conductors, one with 60 years of service, and the other with 45, view the prohibition question from the opposite side to that presented before the House Judiciary Committee by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and declare that prohibition has done tremendous good, not only for railroads, but for the United States as a whole.

General Atterbury, in his testimony, stated his objections to national prohibition, but quoted "Rule G," a measure adopted by his railroad more than 44 years ago, which provided "the use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

In a vigorous defense of prohibition as a national policy, the two conductors recount incidents that show how railroad safety has increased in direct proportion to the observance of laws against liquor, whether in "Rule G," or in national prohibition.

Edwin Sanford Nichols, whose 60 years of continuous activity on a railroad have rarely if ever been equalled has held every position from "train butcher," or news agent, at the age of 13, to conductor on the Chicago & Alton western division, a capacity in which he has served since 1880. Looking back over this long period, Mr. Nichols says that "even if prohibition affected the transportation field alone, and there were no good effects in other directions, the Volstead Act has been fully justified."

Wages Are Saved

Railway employees, whose wages formerly went to the dozens of drinking resorts that clustered around the yards and workshops, while their families went hungry, now own their own homes and have come into an entirely new and improved way of living, Mr. Nichols said in an article telling of his observations. Intoxication led to dismissal and made a large class of "floaters," drifting from railroad to railroad, without steady employment, he added.

"Many who went out upon their runs not sober," he continued, "met with serious accidents or were killed. Nowadays when train and enginemen report for duty they are clear-headed, steady handed and with faculties unimpaired for their responsible duties. As a result accidents that were formerly charged to liquor are now comparatively unknown.

"It is a pleasure to handle a train load of people nowadays. Twenty years and more ago, crews went out

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

LONDON LEAD AT PARLEY IS CALLED FOR

Timidity, It Is Declared, Is Retarding Action at the Conference

SITUATION STYLED 'ABSURDLY ILLOGICAL'

Delegations Marking Time Until Return of French Representatives

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—While the French ministerial crisis still further delays the proceedings of the conference it is well to consider the causes of the difficulties which have arisen. It would be far too simple to attribute these difficulties either to French intransigeance or to French parliamentary upheavals. It is better to admit frankly that the conference has lacked leadership and to call for bold leadership on its resumption.

From the beginning the conference was marked by timidity. Eloquent speeches of a general character do not constitute leadership. Even the real objective of the conference, namely, a naval holiday until 1936, was not openly declared, modest though such an objective is. There was a belief that it was better to avoid getting together during the first few weeks. The argument was that if the conversations could be kept going on generalities, no nation would prematurely crystallize its thought. These tactics were fully explained here and there is a good deal to be said for them. But they, nevertheless, indicated a certain timorousness.

Tardieu Attempted to Lead

They did not even prevent the crystallization of thought, especially in France and Italy. Andre Tardieu did indeed endeavor to give a lead. He was at least direct and clear. But unfortunately his lead was national and not international. His views were only constructive in the sense that they concerned a program of naval construction. Yet he cut a striking figure in the midst of men who appeared to be afraid of stating their intentions, who considered an attitude of reserve appropriate and who took refuge in the tangled thicket of almost meaningless controversies, such as those on global versus categorical tonnage.

With every desire to find excuses, the observer quickly became conscious of this atmosphere of hesitancy and, unfair as much of the criticism was in the early days, it was impossible, even then, not to wish that somebody would give a definite lead. Now more than ever it is necessary. The maintenance of an attitude of reserve would be perhaps a fatal policy. When the French come back, probably a week hence, the conference should resume on an entirely new basis. It is high time for plain speaking.

Nations' Pacific Assertions

Great Britain, the United States and Japan have asserted that they will never fight each other. Italy has likewise described war with France as unthinkable. France has described war with England and America unthinkable. Despite the fuss made about Germany's one modern cruiser, the idea of naval war with Germany is ludicrous. In addition, then, to the Covenant and the Locarno pact and the Kellogg pact, which in their different degrees outlaw war, all the participants in the present naval conference declare that they will not fight each other. Navally speaking, there is no other nation to fight. Where, then, is the enemy, this mysterious "X," for whom these five large navies are maintained? Why should there be the smallest difficulty in deciding to reduce these obviously unnecessary forces? What folly induces some nations to contemplate increases rather than reductions? The situation has become absurdly illogical.

But it is suggested that these assurances are not enough to give everybody a feeling of security. It is suggested that the Kellogg pact, for example, should be strengthened by promises of consultation in the event of its violation by one of its signatories.

Advisability of Consultation

This is a comprehensive proposal which properly should be examined by all the signatories. Yet for present purposes it would be helpful if, to remove the last doubts of the naval powers, there were devised an instrument which would automatically bring together the naval powers in consultation if one of their number should be in distress. Such consultation would not be a commitment to armed force, would not be an alliance, would not constitute an obligation to join in naval operations. Surely the least that nations who have signed the pact to keep the peace can do is to confer with each other on the means of safeguarding their pact if it is menaced.

Such is the sentiment which makes itself felt in Europe, and it would be well if the conference is to fulfill expectation, that London should give a clear lead, which would enable the naval conference to start, as it were, afresh. It is true that questions would still arise. Would France be satisfied with such a guarantee of moral solidarity? The question cannot be answered dogmatically, but it is hard to see how France could refuse to reconsider its naval program in the light of such promise. Would the United States Senate admit these consultations? That is a question for the United States to answer, but it is hard to see from this European angle how it is possible to sign the Kellogg pact, and then be disinterested in its fate. At any rate, it is a lead from London which is undoubtedly needed and for that lead the world is waiting.

JURISTS ACCEPT CECIL PROPOSAL TO PREVENT WAR

Difference of Opinion of British and French Shown at Geneva Meeting

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Discussion of the problem of harmonizing the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact by the committee of jurists has now reached the heart of the question, how can it be certain that war will be prevented by merely embodying the words for the renunciation of war from the Kellogg pact in the Covenant without providing an alternative method of settling disputes which can be relied on to maintain peace?

Feb. 28 closed with a long discussion on Pierre Cot's French proposal to give an obligatory character to the Council's decisions under Paragraph 6, Article 15, of the Covenant which declares that if the Council reaches a unanimous decision for the settlement of a dispute, the members of the League shall not go to war with any party to the dispute which accepts the decision. But a party who is in favor of the report the Council made may still enforce it against a party that refuses to accept it.

This is one of the gaps in the Covenant and M. Cot argued that it could not be closed unless the Council had the power to impose its decision on both disputants.

Right of War

Otherwise, he said, the nations would be encouraged to refuse a settlement of the dispute, and the party consenting could not be deprived of the right of war in these circumstances. Compulsory arbitration with sanctions of the Council behind it is the only way out of this difficulty, argued M. Cot. Members of the League must be forced, if necessary, to accept the unanimous verdict of the Council.

Viscount Cecil, however, would not go as far as that, but M. Cot, nothing daunted, returned to the charge at the sitting of the jurists on March 1 in the discussion of paragraph 7, article 15, which declares that if the Council fails to reach a unanimous report apart from the votes of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League shall reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

Lord Cecil proposed to add to this paragraph the words, "Other than a recourse to war."

M. Cot and Francois Sokal, Poland, insisted that this was not enough, but that the gap must be closed by providing the Council with the alternative means for preventing war. That was the logical conclusion of the Kellogg pact, according to M. Cot. The renunciation of war meant, he declared, compulsory arbitration with sanctions behind it to enforce the acceptance of an award.

Will of the Majority

Therefore it all come back to this that a majority of the Council should be enabled to impose its will on recalcitrant members of the League.

The majority vote having, however, already been rejected by the committee, M. Cot adopted the proposal made by Dr. M. H. Cornejo, Peru, that the Council should refer a dispute, on which it could not reach unanimity, to the Permanent Court of Justice for an advisory opinion concerning the juridical aspects of the affair, and after this the Council should again endeavor to reach unanimity.

Dr. Cornejo's suggestion was that if the Council could not finally agree, the International Court should be asked for a binding verdict upon the whole matter in dispute.

Lord Cecil, although in favor of compulsory arbitration, declared that public opinion was not ripe for all-around compulsory arbitration and therefore it would be useless to propose an amendment imposing on the Council such means for settling a dispute.

The discussing therefore reached an impasse from which the Spanish delegate rescued the committee by proposing that Lord Cecil's amendment should be adopted and a full statement of M. Cot's arguments be embodied in the report of the committee.

Business Men Study Prohibition Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Starting a careful check of statistical statements made by opponents of prohibition, the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation announces the results of an investigation into the number of arrests for drunkenness in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

A statement that the number of these arrests was increasing was quoted in a Chicago newspaper. The official report of W. C. Benesh, chief of police at Cedar Rapids, shows that in 1914 and 1915 the annual total was more than 1000. With the passing of the State dry law in 1916, this number was cut to less than half. The official figures are: 1923, 662; 1924, 504; 1925, 461; 1926, 451; 1927, 458; 1928, 332; 1929, 320.

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Arnold H. Kegel, health commissioner of Chicago, disclosed on Feb. 28 the results of his study of the mortality rate from alcoholism in Chicago.

In 1912, the first year studied, there were 18 per 100,000 population; in 1916, 10.8; in 1918, 2.8; 1919, 3.4; 1920, 1.7; 1921, 5; 1922, 6.8; 1927, 9.7, and 1929, 4.1.

$50, SAYS ADVERTISER; ORDERED TO PAY $350

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An unusual case involving the obligation of an advertiser was tried in the Superior Court here. Having lost a package of jewels valued at $7000, the owner advertised that the finder on return would be paid a large reward. When the jewels were returned the reward offered was $50. The finder refused this and entered suit for $1000.

Counsel for defendant urged that honesty should be its own reward. The court held that the advertiser's obligation to make good his offer of a large reward was definite and that the only question to be decided was what constituted a large reward. In the circumstances the court thought that 5 per cent of the value of the found article was a proper reward, and ordered payment on that basis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Lobby Inquiry Puts Spotlight on Oil Tariff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Senate lobby investigating committee, temporarily dropping its scrutiny into Muscle Shoals affairs, turned its attention Feb. 29 to the activities of independent oil producers. This move was precipitated by developments in the tariff debate in the Senate. Coalition leaders had been advised that the oil men were "rigging up a trade" whereby the oil, sugar and lumber groups would support one another's projects for rate increases. The coalition leaders got the lobby committee which it dominates to visit the oil lobby headquarters, impound its correspondence and subpoena its officials.

Wirt Franklin of Ardmore, Okla., informed the committee that he headed independent oil interests amounting to over $50,000,000, and had taken the lead in organizing the independents into what is now known as the "Independent Petroleum Association of America," of which he is the president. Mr. Franklin estimated that the association has raised $50,000 for its work in Washington and that its membership, around 1000 when it began its lobby, has now enlarged considerably.

From correspondence obtained from the lobby's files and read into the committee's record it was shown that governors, other state officials, business associates, and even farm organizations were utilized in the effort to persuade senators to vote for the oil duty.

A special train of 225 oil men from western and southwestern oil states was organized and came to the capital to call on members of Congress, it was shown. President Hoover conferred with a delegation of 12 of these men and later invited Mr. Franklin to lunch with him, as the latter explained, "to hear more about our demands."

From correspondence produced, the committee considered it had evidence that the oil men persuaded the two Republican Senators from Colorado, leaders of the movement for an increase in the sugar rates, into a "trade" on the oil tariff.

Canadian Estimates Decrease $5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A decrease of some $5,000,000 under last year is shown in the Government's estimates tabled by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, the total amount required for the present fiscal year being $399,358,000.

The chief increases are shown to be in the direction of aviation, for which over $7,000,000 is asked, public works, pensions and national health, post office and the marine department, while the largest decreases are for interest on the public debt, which is $2,500,000 less than last year, immigration and colonization, soldier and general land settlement, ocean and river service, railways and canals and adjustment of war claims.

The public works requiring the largest expenditures this year are the national research council laboratories, Burlington channel improvements, the lower lakes terminal at Prescott and channel improvements in the upper St. Lawrence River. The St. Lawrence ship canal and the maintenance of the Sorel shipyard demand increases over the current year.

The total provision for adjustment of war claims has decreased from over $6,000,000 to a mere $600,000, due to the smaller amount required for payment of claims for losses sustained by the civil population of Canada during the war.

PETRIFIED FRUITS FOUND IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Petrified tropical fruits and nuts, indicative of Oregon's climate of several million years ago, have been found in excavations near Clarno. Many of the specimens discovered are unknown to this age.

The fruits and nuts are imbedded in a claylike rock which apparently is of volcanic origin. When the rock is broken to expose the nut or piece of fruit, the shell often adheres to the rock, and the meat in petrified form falls out.

The collection includes Brazil nuts, pecans, walnuts, dates, and prickly pears.

CANADIANS TO VISIT BRITISH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A party of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will sail from Halifax on Jan. 24 for a tour of the British West Indies, the object being to study trade relations at first hand.

The president of the association, R. J. Hutchings, will head the party. The chairman of the tariff committee, Maj. J. O. Thorn, Toronto, and the chairman of the commercial intelligence committee, W. R. Dynan, Hamilton, will be prominent members.

ONTARIANS TO VISIT NEW ORLEANS FETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

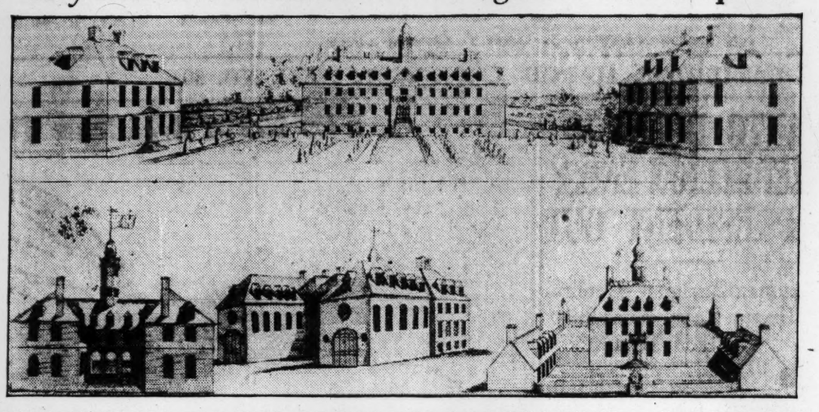
TORONTO, Ont. — A good-will deputation is being organized in Ontario towns in the Niagara Peninsula to visit New Orleans in connection with the 103d anniversary of the Mardi Gras.

The party, which will include delegates from Hamilton, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, will leave Hamilton on Feb. 28. The object of the visit is to promote Niagara Falls as the gateway to Ontario from the United States.

URUGUAY TO PAY IN GOLD

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The National Council decided on Feb. 27 to make purchases for the account of public works in Uruguayan gold, arbitrarily setting the par value at $4.70 to the pound sterling and 96 cents to the dollar. The Uruguayan peso was quoted Feb. 27 on the foreign exchange at 88.25 cents to the dollar.

Key Found to Restoration of Virginia's First Capital



Print From Original Copperplate Discovered in Bodleian Library, Oxford University, Eng. Upper Panel—(Left) Brafferton Indian School, College of William and Mary; (Center) Main Building of College, Erected in 1695, Designed by Sir Christopher Wren; (Right) House of the College President. Lower Panel—(Left) The Capitol Erected at Williamsburg in 1705; (Center) Rear View of College Building; (Right) Royal Governor's Palace.

WILLIAMSBURG'S HISTORY TRACED IN COPPERPLATE

Problems of Restoration of Early Colonial Capital Solved by Discovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A dusty and engraved copperplate, found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Eng., by a research worker engaged in obtaining information for the restoration of the first Virginia capital city of Williamsburg, is considered one of the most important discoveries in the history of American architecture.

It is also hailed as the most important step toward the accurate completion of the restoration project now being carried forward in Williamsburg by John D. Rockefeller Jr., a project which will restore to the city the natural and architectural beauty it boasted in colonial days.

On this single plate are engraved views of the first capitol building, known as such, the first royal governor's palace, the oldest academic building, the first Indian school in the colonies and of the president's house of the College of William and Mary. All of these buildings were erected in Williamsburg.

The capitol, the palace and the main building of the college are the three major buildings of the restoration. For more than two years researchers have sought early and accurate views of any and all of these three buildings, investigating every possible source in the United States and in England. The Bodleian plate has provided views of them all in a single find.

The discovery was made by Miss Mary F. Goodwin of Williamsburg, who has conducted the research campaign in England for several months. A print was immediately made from the plate and sent by radio to the restoration architects in this country.

Restoration officials report that their architects, working largely from written records and archæological findings, had prepared drawings before the discovery was made which are now found to be almost identical with the engraved views. This fact, however, they point out, does not affect the importance of the plate, since it has cleared up several puzzling problems and is invaluable as corroborative evidence.

The plate was evidently made between 1732, when the president's house was erected at the college, and 1746, when the first capitol was burned. The plate is plate No. 30 of the Rawlinson collection. It is 15½ by 11½ inches in dimension.

Restoration officials are now confronted with the task of finding the text which was undoubtedly intended to accompany prints from the plate. No one has so far been found who knows for what book or for what purpose the plate was made. Various conjectures have been given. An appeal has been broadcast asking that anyone who has seen or heard of a book containing a print from this plate communicate with Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Williamsburg, Va.

'COAX' ST. LAWRENCE, SAYS PROFESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—That the St. Lawrence "will keep itself open all the year if given the opportunity" is the opinion of Professor Barnes of McGill University who delivered an address here on "Canada's International Waterway." Professor Barnes is an outstanding authority on the ports, lakes and rivers of Canada, and has devoted 40 years to their study. "You cannot force the St. Lawrence to do anything but you can coax it to serve you," he said. "In 1905 I was convinced that this river would one day be open for navigation the year round. Later observations and experiments tell me that my convictions are correct."

Speaking of some of his experiments with a new chemical known as thermit he said: "Using this material in large quantities and making it react within the ice, liberating tremendous radiation there, we got some astonishing results. One iceberg was 75 feet out of the water with 500 feet of edge. We inserted 100 pounds of the chemical. Soon we heard the ice cracking under the terrific radiation within the body of the berg. The whole inside of that berg came out the following night, and within two days there was scarcely anything left."

New York City Collects $1,344,803,903 in Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City is a $1,000,000,000 corporation. Revenue collected by the city during 1929 totaled $1,344,803,903, of which only $56,388,136 remained in the treasury on Dec. 31. The bulk of the money collected, more than $500,000,000, came from water, real, personal, bank and corporation taxes.

One of the biggest single items was $37,594,688 received from the State as aid for the public schools.

TREES TO BEAUTIFY SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—"The Little Red School Houses" of Ontario will be beautified beyond recognition if an appeal by the Ontario Forestry Department and advice given by that department is acted on. "Trees for Schools," a booklet giving methods of tree planting; how to obtain plants; care required before and after planting, and the species best adapted to school grounds for ornamentation, is being distributed to the schools of Ontario.

"It should be part of the education of the child to know something about the various trees of Ontario," stated William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests. "The fact that school grounds are protected with shelter and made attractive by the planting and cultivation of trees should have a beneficial effect on the growing child."

Canadian Newsprint Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—Despite the hard-time complaints of newsprint manufacturers, Canadian production last year was 14.6 per cent greater in 1929 than in the previous year, according to official figures. Canadian mills operated at 85.6 per cent of their rated capacity last year, as compared with 82 per cent in the preceding year.

A comparison of tonnage production in Canada and the United States during the last three years follows:

	Canada	United States
1927	2,086,949	1,485,492
1928	2,381,100	1,417,871
1929	3,728,827	1,391,276

To a delegation of employees of newsprint mills who waited upon the Quebec Government complaining that some mills were only working to four-fifths of capacity and asking if something could not be done to have the mills share their work equally, Louis Taschereau, the Premier, replied that he could not tell the companies how to conduct their business. His was a change from the attitude he took in a by-election some months ago, when he publicly declared that he told the International Paper Company that it must raise newsprint prices by $5 a ton or his Government would take action to enforce his "threat."

The industry is suffering more from stock watering than from overdeveloped physical plant; few industries in Canada operate at 80 per cent of their rated capacity throughout the year.

And the business of injecting water into the capital of the industry is said to be still active. The Abitibi Paper Company the other day took over the Provincial Paper Company and, according to the Financial Post, the "insiders made a handsome profit of $3,000,000."

CANADA URGED TO BAR LIQUOR EXPORT TO U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Pressure which is being brought to bear at Ottawa, urging the discontinuance of granting clearance papers to liquor-laden ships at Canadian customs ports has been increased by representations made by various organizations in Essex County, which is the scene of the greatest volume of international rum traffic.

A resolution urging the Federal Government to adopt a policy of outlawing export of liquor to the United States, as the only means by which the traffic will be checked, was adopted by the Essex Presbytery of the United Church.

MORE CELLS NEEDED FOR LIQUOR OFFENDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont.—The grand jury of the Middlesex County spring assizes brought in a recommendation that the county jail be enlarged by a 50-cell addition. At present it is not large enough to accommodate all the offenders, a large proportion of whom are violators of the Liquor Control Act of Ontario.

Driving cars while intoxicated, selling liquor or being intoxicated a third time are offenses which call for a jail sentence without the option of a fine. In the case of offenses which can be met with a fine, but where the accused has not the cash to pay, he must also take a jail term in default.

CANADIANS OBJECT TO DOUBLE TAXATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—That the Dominion Government be urged to eliminate double, and in many cases triple taxation of dividends to encourage Canadian capital in industrial enterprises was embodied in a recommendation by the special committee, and indorsed by the executive of the council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the meeting held here.

It was pointed out that 8 per cent of the net earnings of corporations is now paid to the Dominion Government before they are distributed. Recommendations were also made for reductions in income tax, excise tax, sales tax, and excise customs.

GLACY B. & M. COMPTROLLER

Promotion of George F. Glacy, deputy comptroller, to be comptroller of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is announced. Mr. Glacy, who started his railroad career as an office boy 22 years ago, assumes his new duties on March 1. He succeeds to the post vacated by the advancement of William S. Trowbridge, comptroller, to vice-president in charge of finance and accounting.

COALITION WINS AGAIN IN FIGHT FOR LOW TARIFF

Lobby Quiz Brings Out 'Log Rolling' Attempt on Crude Oil Duty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Having defeated a proposed tariff on lumber, the Senate coalition, Feb. 28, after another 11-hour session voted, 39 to 27, against a duty of $1 a barrel on crude oil.

This followed introduction of correspondence acquired by the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee purporting to show that the independent oil men had engaged in a "log rolling" arrangement whereby they proposed that the sugar, oil and lumber elements exchange support in behalf of each other's tariff projects.

Sugar is next in line for consideration. On it the Senate by a margin of a score of votes weeks ago, rejected an increase in the existing rates. The final proposal of the domestic sugar producers is a compromise figure. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, leader for an increased tariff on sugar, voted with the coalition on both the lumber and oil issues.

The 39-to-27 vote rejecting the oil duty was a larger margin than the coalition had anticipated. The ballot was also unusual in the large number of absentees on both sides of the Chamber, and the final action of Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the lobby committee, in voting for the duty.

Mr. Caraway refrained from announcing his vote until the roll had been completed. His support of the duty was unexpected because he is a stanch member of the coalition, cooperated whole-heartedly with them in their counter-attack against the oil-sugar-lumber alliance and in the interrogation of the oil men before his committee earlier in the day he was the most persistent and critical of the Senate examiners.

John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, an active insurgent, formally presented to the Senate the data produced by the lobby committee. He read at length from the correspondence and added his own views. This brought rejoinders from Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico, who criticized the committee's and Mr. Blaine's tactics, and Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, who explained that he deemed such representations necessary in order to acquaint senators with the need for a duty.

In an effort to effect a compromise Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, offered two amendments to the duty proposal: one fixing Jan. 1, 1934, as the time limit and the other certain price limits above which the rate would have been inoperative. These restrictions, Mr. Pittman said, he offered to answer the charge of the opposition that the duty would result in increasing production and also the price to the consumer. Although the oil men denied both contentions in the long debate, all voted against the Pittman amendments, which were defeated by a 57-to-8 count. The final vote then followed.

The $1-a-barrel duty on oil, asked for by the so-called independent oil producers, was rejected by the House Ways and Means Committee, when it held its hearings on the tariff more than a year ago, and was also turned down by the Senate Finance Committee. Late in January of this year, when the price of crude oil dropped, they suddenly appeared in Washington and began their drive for a tariff.

TAXI DRIVERS REJECT COMPROMISE OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Striking taxicab drivers by a vote of 1153 to 1 on Feb. 28 rejected a compromise offer made by the Parmalee Transportation Company after a two-day conference between company officials and the strikers' committee with Charles H. Kline, Mayor. The strikers demand full recognition of the union and 40 per cent of the receipts.

Cabs are still prohibited from the use of Pittsburgh streets under the police order of Mayor Kline.

TOWN HONORS WOMAN AS ITS FIRST CITIZEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Proving that statesmen, soldiers and business men are not always considered the most prominent leaders, Mrs. Richard C. Duffy has been voted the "First Citizen of New Bern," and has been awarded a Rotary Club gold medal for outstanding service during 1929 in her chairmanship of the mammoth historical pageant here last June.

Claud B. Faris, county agent, received honorable mention as runner-up in the award, for his crop diversification work among Craven County farmers. He was instrumental in getting the farmers to adopt a $5,000,000 crop program for the next five years' work.

J. Herbert Case Heads New York Reserve Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—J. Herbert Case, deputy governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank since 1917, was named chairman of the board of directors of the bank Feb. 27.

Simultaneously announcement was made of the resignation of Gates W. McGarrah, formerly chairman of the board, who, with Leon Fraser of this city, has just accepted a position on the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements.

Mr. Case resigned as vice-president of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company when the United States entered the World War to become deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. In recent years he has had charge of open market operations for the bank, and of its fiscal agency operations. In 1920 he was acting governor of the Federal Reserve Board during the prolonged absence of Roy A. Young, who then was governor of the bank.

As senior deputy governor of the New York Federal Reserve, which is the largest central bank in the United States, Mr. Chase played an important part in the financing operations of the Government during the war. Early in 1929, after a visit to London, he made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the British method of issuing treasury bills, which was the basis for the procedure instituted in this country.

Mr. Case has maintained a wide interest in philanthropic and social organizations and has been president of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils. He is a trustee and chairman of the Finance and Investment Committee at Elmira College, a trustee and member of the finance committee of the Baptist Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board and has other varied philanthropic interests.

Mr. McGarrah, in an interview at the time his resignation from the New York bank was announced, said that the new Bank for International Settlements would be dealing with unprecedented problems and that sudden accomplishments must not be anticipated.

The relations of this institution, of which it is expected he will be the first president, with the Federal Reserve Bank will be about comparable to the latter's relations with the Bank of England or France, he said. President Hoover's opposition to close relations between the Federal Reserve and and the International Bank led to the abandonment of the original plan to have the governor of the Reserve Bank serve on the board of the international institution.

North Carolina City to Rent Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Authorization of a plan to rent schoolbooks to Charlotte public school children beginning this fall will result in a saving to parents of approximately $50,000 annually to start, and eventually bring free textbooks, according to information obtained from Charles Blackburn, secretary and treasurer of the board. Under the rental plan parents would be required to spend only a third as much as they do now, it was estimated.

Board members have expressed themselves as thoroughly in accord with the plan, favoring it much more than a proposed plan for selling books outright to the children. Under the proposed rental plan, the board would borrow the money to purchase the books, and rent the books each year for approximately a third of their cost, thus paying for them in three years and having a surplus for additional purchases out of the money made on rentals after that period.

BILL RESTRICTS SIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A substitute bill restricting advertising signs along state highways has been reported out by the General Laws Committee of the State Senate. The new bill eliminates the words "for profit" with reference to signs to be restricted. It also requires that builders provide for upkeep of their signs, and a local permit for the life of the sign.

BORAH TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will give his address in Boston in defense of the "Baby Volstead Act," sometime in September, Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, announces. The hall has not yet been designated, Mr. Washburn said.

JURY CRITICIZED IN ACQUITTING DRUNKEN DRIVER

Plymouth County Panel Acquits in Five Out of Eight Cases

Openly assailing failure of the Plymouth County Superior Court at Brockton to convict "drunken" automobile drivers brought before the second session, John V. Sullivan, assistant district attorney, characterized the jurors' action as "making the highways safe for drunks, rather than for traffic."

Mr. Sullivan's accusations followed five verdicts of "not guilty" rendered by the court in eight cases of driving under the influence of liquor. He said that it was the usual custom of the district attorney at the close of a session to thank the jurors for their work, but he regretted that "in this instance I cannot make such a statement to you, as a whole."

"It is apparent there has been an unwholesome influence at work among the members of this juror panel," the attorney asserted. "Some of them have admitted contempt for police testimony, particularly in cases dealing with operation of motor vehicles under the influence of liquor."

The attorney accused one juror of entering the room with a block of not guilty ballots in his hand. He was supported in his statements by Winfield N. Wilbar, district attorney.

Economic Parley Adopts Report

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The second committee conference on concerted economic action on March 1 discussed the reports of its three sub-committees, the most important of which concerns the reconciliation of industrial and agricultural interests.

This suggests that European countries exporting agricultural products should be invited to supply memoranda stating their views concerning development of their economic relations and indicating useful methods of approaching the problem.

It was also suggested that the League of Nations should be invited to study the question of the establishment of commercial relations between co-operative societies, agricultural countries, and food-distributing cooperatives of industrial countries, while the transit organization of the League is to be invited to study the question of the transport of agricultural products and tariffs applied to them. The report also suggests that the League work out a scheme of agricultural credits in collaboration with the International Institute of Agriculture. On first reading this report was adopted.

New York-Providence Air Line Inaugurated

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—With Ernest L. Sprague, Secretary of State; Elmer S. Chase, City Solicitor, carrying a message of greeting from Mayor Dunne of Providence, the tri-motored plane Miss Albany took off from Seekonk at 9:30 a. m. March 1, inaugurating the regular daily service between this city and New York.

This is the second line in New England to afford regular service to Manhattan, the Colonial from Boston being its only competitor.

Express and messenger service will be instituted, with return flights from New York at 2 p. m. Flying time will be 1½ hours.

NEW BUILDING FOR YALE NEWS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—As a memorial to Britton Hadden, former chairman of the Yale News and founder of the magazine Time, a building costing $150,000 is to be erected at Yale University, to house the News. Hadden, who passed away recently, was a graduate of the class of 1920. Funds for the building are to be supplied by the family of Mr. Hadden, Henry R. Luce of Time, and a committee headed by Edward S. Harkness of New York City.

TRADE ENVOY NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Floyd E. Sullivan of Wausau, Wis., has been appointed trade commissioner at London for the Department of Commerce.

VIOLATION, NOT LAW, IS BLAMED FOR 'DRY EVILS'

Head of W. C. T. U. in Maine Believes Nation Opposed to Nullification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The evils ascribed to prohibition are "evils resulting from violation of the law and not from the law itself," Mrs. Althea G. Quimby of Portland, president of the Maine State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared before the Kennebec County executive council.

"Friends of prohibition submitted to the license system when it was law until they persuaded the country to abandon it," Mrs. Quimby declared. "No conviction of our opponents that prohibition is wrong in principle runs deeper than did ours that license to make and sell intoxicating drinks offends the conscience. We submitted to the law, when it prevailed, which we believe to be unwise and wrong. Under similar circumstances, the foes of prohibition violate and seek to nullify the laws of the land."

Mrs. Quimby warned those who seek nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment against the false assumption that friends of national prohibition will receive supinely their onslaughts upon the Constitution.

"The friends of prohibition," she continued, "have in no sense lost their fighting spirit, nor will they yield to the clamor of a lawless minority. In the words of John Paul Jones, 'We have just begun to fight.'

"While the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is profoundly interested in the present situation in Washington, we are not overanxious. No one should be deceived by the present flood of publicity and propaganda put forth by the wets and carried by the press.

"While individuals and organizations have a right to work openly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the propaganda sent out by the wets encouraged its violation and their proposals for modification can have but one object—the nullification of that Amendment. Prohibition was adopted after decades of investigation, and after a trial of every other method for the solution of the liquor problem. It has amply proved its worth. Under it, we have achieved a prosperity and power never before enjoyed by any people.

"For the most part, the present methods of the wets are disloyal and un-American. To seek to withdraw states from the support of the Federal Government in the enforcement of any law and the preservation of orderly processes is only a revival of the old doctrine of nullification, which has never been tolerated by the American people. Extra legal and irresponsible state referendums are fruitless and abortive. They make a mockery of election and of constitutional procedure. They are an invitation to the public to join in undermining the Constitution, an act repugnant alike to every impulse of patriotism and loyalty to orderly government."

B[illegible] DECIDED TO WIDEN BOULEVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—When St. Louis people of the future look up widened Twelfth Boulevard to the north from the Memorial Plaza, part of their view will be through arcades constructed in two buildings which now stand on the curb line of the projected improvement. The ordinance ordering the widened street was the first of its kind adopted in St. Louis. Sixteen feet will be gained on each side of the street.

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REICH OFFERS POSTAL TREATY TO NEIGHBORS

Economic Block Expected to Establish Foundation for 'Pan-Europe'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Post is willing to dispatch letters at the inland postal rate to all central European countries if these agree to do likewise, Dr. Schaetzel, Reich Minister of Posts, informed the central European economic convention held at Breslau.

The purpose of this annual convention, which is being held for the fifth time and for the first time in Germany, is the formation of an economic block of central European countries which is to pave the way for an economic pan-Europe.

Leaders of commerce and industry from all central European countries are participating in this convention. Professor Studniczky of Poland declared that despite treaties of Trianon and St. Germaine, despite the Polish-German tension, economic unity in central Europe is an undeniable fact. The fluctuations of business conditions in Germany, for instance, are of vital importance to Poland, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Hamburg and Bremen are in actuality central European ports. Without German-Polish rapprochement, however, he concluded, no true central European unity was possible.

Dr. Riedl of Vienna recommended that neighboring countries which depend on one another economically should make a start by forming one united customs territory.

This would be "territorial" preparation for a European tariff union. Dr. Riedl believes the agrarian question is the main problem. Markets must be found for farm products of eastern states without doing damage to the agriculture of industrial states. One speaker declared Pan-Europe could not be established theoretically, but must grow naturally.

RUSSIAN FARMERS IN MEXICO MAKE SCHOOL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

deep, throaty voice through his flowing, curly beard. "Black as your hat and not a stone in sight!" The interpreter is not a farmer now. He has moved to Ensenada and operates a truck line for his fellow countrymen, to haul the wheat to market. He was one of the first in the valley and is one of the few Russians to become a naturalized Mexican.

Of the difficulties of making even the children good Mexicans, J. G. [illegible] of Rebsonen [illegible] Awalted, speaks from experience. Senor Sanchez, a native of [illegible]aphy, $1000 is one of those clean-cut [illegible] whose clear brown eyes inspire confidence. He has been at Guadalupe about five years, and to a man the Russians count him as their good friend.

They Learn to Sing

"It is difficult to deal effectively with them," he said. "They are so different from us, and there are so few Mexicans here to show them an example. For one thing, there is not a musician in the entire city: their religion teaches that music is unnecessary. We are teaching them to sing. But they are under their parents' control the first six years of their life, and when they come to us they first have to be taught to speak Spanish. After six years under Mexican influence they return to their parents, and much of what has been taught them is undone. It will take a long time to make them thorough Mexicans."

Senor Sanchez explained that the school is operated much like an American institution, with a kindergarten and four grades. If pupils wish to go higher they must go to Ensenada or Mexicali. Few of them do this, however, so every effort is made to make the teaching of the first four grades as practical as possible. Thus, the manual arts are given a prominent place in the curriculum. The boys are taught carpentry and the girls home making, cooking and similar subjects.

The school was established a number of years ago, and at its inception attendance was made compulsory. Considerable difficulty was encountered in getting parents to relinquish even their young children, whom they felt should be of service in the fields or about the house. But with the firm establishment of the school and the gaining popularity of its principal, attendance has become voluntary, and now its enrollment numbers 118.

Two Cultures Fused

A few Russian families living outside Guadalupe have not similar educational advantages, although the Mexican Government has attempted to establish schools in such centers as San Antonio, where some eight families live. But their rule has been that first a house must be provided for the school; then the Government will give textbooks, supplies and a teacher. This was done in Guadalupe, but in San Antonio there is no school, and the children of all ages are without any educational advantages.

The homes of Guadalupe are a mixture of Mexican and Russian cultures, though the Mexican extends only to the material of which they are made. The houses are of adobe, some of them fairly extensive, with board floors and primitive conveniences. Others are duplicates of dwellings on the steppes. Each home has its great oven, in which a roaring wood fire is built, then swept out and large round loaves of dark bread placed within. The women wear the typical peasant dress of Russia, but the men in most instances have adopted the habit of Mexican farmers.

Virtually all the colonists speak Spanish, though in the homes Russian is the only language heard. A few, who have lived in the United States, speak English.

For the most part, the inhabitants of Guadalupe are happy in their Western environment. They are a peace-loving folk, and the tales they have received from dear ones left in Russia have made them firmly anti-Bolshevist. A few would like to emigrate to the United States, but are discouraged by the prospect of waiting nine years for the quota. Even these are glad to be in Mexico, where they can grow wheat as their forefathers did without danger of confiscation or the troublesome political problems which provoke their former homeland.

Florida Counties Get $2,225,000 of Gas Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—More than $2,225,000, representing a six months' collection of certain portions of the Florida gasoline tax, as enacted by the 1929 session of the Legislature, is now being returned to the 67 counties as the result of a Supreme Court decision recently handed down.

A little more than $1,600,000 of this amount will go to retire road and bridge indebtedness in the counties, while the balance will be given the schools.

Under the "gas" tax law as originally passed, approximately $23,000 per year would have been allotted to each county for school purposes. This was on a basis of equal distribution. The decision, however, places the distribution on the basis of attendance, which gives the smaller counties an amount much less than at first provided.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES REFUTE ATTERBURY PROHIBITION STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

on their runs, dreading encounters with drink-crazed passengers."

E. M. Hughes, passenger conductor on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad for 40 years, and with a railroad experience of 45 years, has made a statement based upon travels in every part of the United States and much of Canada in the performance of his duties. So much more has been written against than for prohibition, Mr. Hughes says, that he wants the facts published as seen by a railroad man. People have forgotten how bad conditions were before prohibition, he believes.

Fighting Eliminated

"The contrast is almost unbelievable," he said. "My experience as a passenger conductor dates back about 30 years before prohibition. Each trip we were afflicted with a dozen to 50 drunks. Now, if we have one drunk on the train in a year he is a curiosity. Fighting, cutting and shooting inside the coaches were common occurrences. Many times have bullets whizzed past my head and lodged in the roof or sides of the cars. They were not meant for me perhaps, but that would have been little consolation had I stopped one. A bushel basket would hardly hold all the guns, knives, knucks and black jacks I have taken from drunks on my train."

How "Rule G" could not altogether prevent use of intoxicants by trainmen, is indicated in Mr. Hughes' statement of conditions before prohibition. "Imagine, if you can," he said, "an engineer at the throttle with hundreds of precious lives in his hands and his actions fuddled by strong drink. It has happened many, many times, and carried the engineer and others into crashes. But the engineers and trainmen of today, since prohibition, are a thrifty set with clear and alert minds.

"Now let me take you back to 1885—the beginning of my railroad career. And, in imagination, I want you to make a few trips on the train with me after the train is loaded. Yes, loaded, and I mean it in every sense of the word. Many of you recall those dark years as vividly as I do, and you remember the saloon on nearly every corner selling its potion of misery and death to young and old. Even long before this time the railroads issued strict orders against employees' drinking. Any employee found in a saloon had given cause for his own dismissal. Regardless of these orders I have known some engineers and other trainmen who were discharged and taken off their engine and train before they had half finished their run, and for the sole reason that they were caught drunk or drinking on duty.

Moonshiners Disappear

"Let me give you the true facts about 'shiners and 'leggers on the trains in the old days. This is another indelible picture made from personal experiences of many years, frequent contact with that element, and, at the time when so-called 'good whisky' was cheaper than ever in its history. You would naturally think the price of booze then would have discouraged moonshiners. But it did not. The stock argument of the wets now is: 'If the Eighteenth Amendment is modified the 'shiners and 'leggers will automatically go out of business.' You can judge whether they would or not, by past performances, such as the ones I have seen.

"Several times every month revenue officers would flag our trains at some little obscure station in the hills and board the train with 20 to 30 moonshiners for federal court. We have not had one of these 'moonshine parties' flag us since prohibition. And yet the wets tell us if wine and beer are legalized the moonshiners and bootleggers will go out of business. Nonsense. They would go into business with greater gusto than ever.

"The press and some public officials shed great crocodile tears when a bootlegger is killed in action. But there were more people killed in Kentucky in one year in the old saloon days, because of booze, than have been killed in the whole 48 states since prohibition. The same is true of many other states.

"Up to 1918 liquor controlled practically every city in the United States. Every possible law was tried to regulate the liquor traffic and the saloons, but they could not be regulated. They never respected, much less obeyed, any law that was distasteful to them and they never will. There was nothing left to do but destroy the monstrous thing that was destroying the manhood and homes of America and our very Government itself."

BRITISH URGED TO TAKE BIGGER RISKS FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

ard" of reckoning the British Navy and work out the problems directly with the Americans. This is only a last resort appeal, for the possibility of bringing the French claims lower has not actually been put to the test and cannot until a responsible French delegation returns here.

But in case the French claims cannot be reduced below the level which an impartial auditing and the eliminating of the deadwood of the 724,000-ton figure will set, then many feel the French position should be ignored entirely. If a friendly understanding between England and America could be appreciably strengthened by such an agreement, British opinion would probably welcome it, it is believed here.

Contingent on the French

But everything is contingent upon the return of the French, and in the interval public opinion throughout the world is being given an unparalleled opportunity to express its views upon the naval problem at a moment when the delegates are prepared to listen. The work is not entirely at a standstill, for both the American and Japanese spokesmen have let it be known unofficially that a considerable approach has been made between the extremes of the two positions, but official reticence to announce any details still prevails.

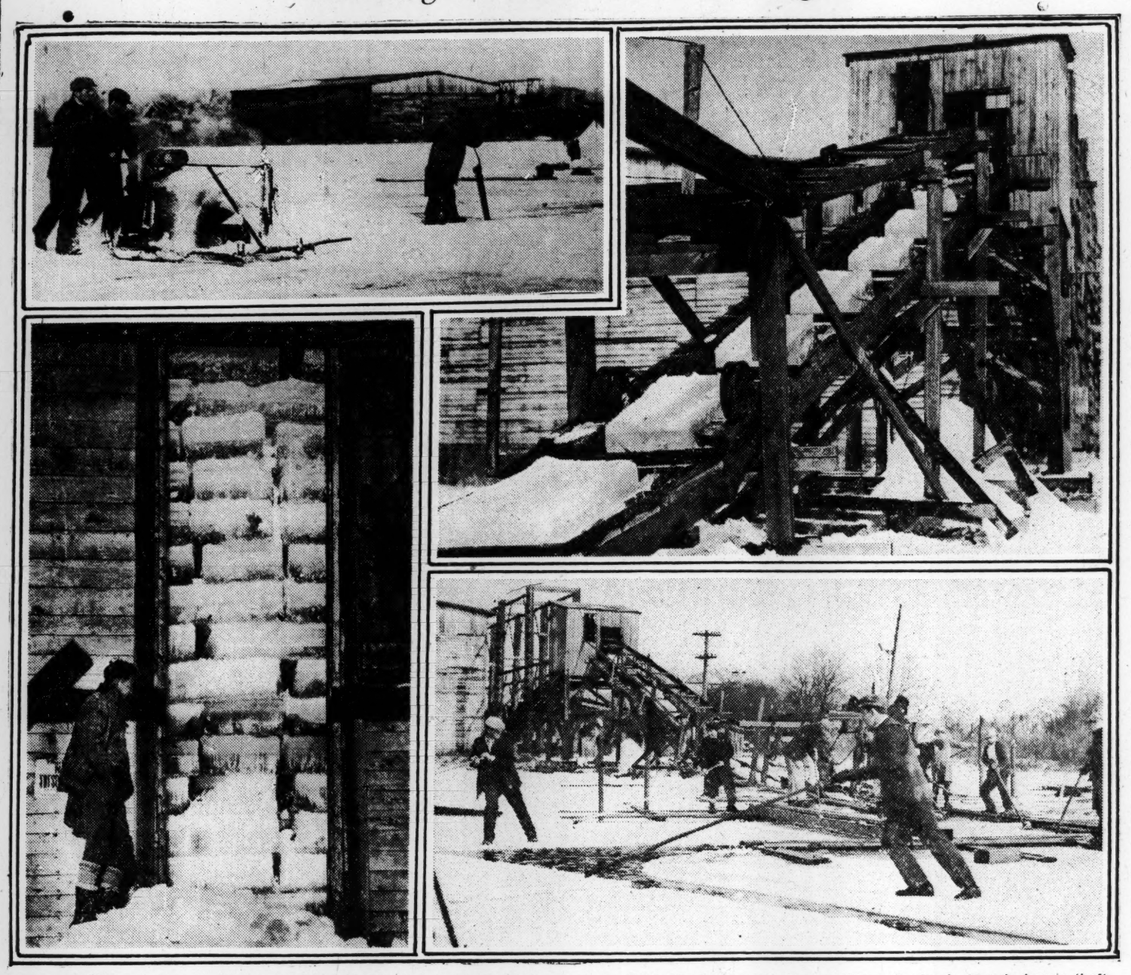
Such details, especially those suggested drastic American concessions to Japan regarding the strength of the submarine fleet, are officially described as unauthentic and inaccurate. Indeed, such figures as have appeared in the press of Tokyo and the United States are mutually contradictory. Responsible London opinion is refraining to discuss the figures of the American and Japanese compromise and are welcoming the fact that friendly, accommodating conversations continue between the spokesmen of the two delegations.

It is known that all categories of ships have been reviewed in the discussions with a notable relaxation of the extreme claims of both parties, but it is probable that the eventual compromise which is beaten out will differ considerably from the offers now being speculatively advanced.

BRAZIL SHIPS GOLD TO U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Brazilian Government on Feb. 27 shipped $5,000,000 in gold to the United States aboard the S. S. American Legion.

Something to Think About Next August



Upper (Left to Right)—Contrast in Sawing Ice Blocks Where Machine Cuts Rings Around the Man. From the Lake or River an Endless Chain Conveyor Takes the Cake to the Houses Where the Ice Is Stored. Lower (Left to Right)—Ice Packed in the House; General View of Cutting.

Ice Harvesting Loses Romance as Machines Supplant Old Ways

Head of Boston Ice Company Tells Graphic Story of the Reaping of Winter's Gift to Summer and How Ammonia Pipes Replace Pine-Bordered Ponds

Scarcely 30,000 tons of natural ice will be cut for Boston's use this winter as compared to the more than 500,000 tons which in former days used to comprise the ice harvest required to meet the needs of this city, according to P. G. Hopkins, president of the Boston Ice Company.

Until two years ago, Mr. Hopkins explained, the greater portion of Boston's ice supply was harvested at this time of year from the ponds and lakes which dot New England's hills to the north of Boston. Ice houses—many of them capable of storing 60,000 tons or more a season—were scenes of activity each year when gangs of woodsmen came to make the pine-rimmed ponds echo to the crunching saw, the grate and ring of the scraper and the long, shot-like cracks that cut from shore to shore.

In the old days thousands of tons of ice were stored away to provide against the summer's heat. Yet there was no certainty about the harvest. Mr. Hopkins tells of anxious days at the weather bureau watching a blizzard's progress while his gangs labored frantically against time to get in the harvest before the storm should make their task hopeless.

The storm crossed Baltimore, then Philadelphia, and finally New York was wrapped in its white blanket. Some of the men on the ponds were working 36 hours out of 48. From 7 in the morning to 5 in the evening they cut ice. From 5 to midnight they scraped a fresh field for the next day. At 4 in the morning some had to go out and clear the channels for the great cakes to be brought in to the elevators. And at 7 the whole gang was on the job again.

But the houses were not full and the storm was due in a few hours. It started up the New England coast. And then, somewhere below Cape Cod, it turned east, drowned itself somewhere in the Atlantic, and the harvesters worked on, filling their ice houses from quiet, untroubled ponds. Boston was assured a plentiful supply of ice that summer.

The problems that faced the old ice cutters were legion. If the ice was clear and black but thin, was it better to cut or wait with the possibility of a snow storm? If snow comes should they try the long and often useless task of scraping or would it be better to "water it down" and make snow ice?

It was a romantic and a sporting industry. But whereas the cost of harvesting at distances and transporting by rail was constantly mounting the cost of manufacturing ice has been steadily declining, due to more efficient machinery for the process. And there was always a shrinkage of over 30 per cent in harvested ice between the time of cutting and delivery to the consumer, whereas manufactured ice has a shrinkage of less than 6 per cent, even in the summer.

According to Mr. Hopkins the lines representing the relative costs of ice production crossed in 1927. Since then it has been cheaper to manufacture ice than to harvest it, he said. As a result his company has been building plants as rapidly as possible and are now dependent for their entire supply upon manufactured ice. Their ice houses, 16 in number, ranging from ponds as near Boston as Wellesley to lakes in New Hampshire, have been taken down and most of their shore properties sold, he said.

While romance has departed from the industry there is interest, nevertheless, in the modern process. A large floor space is entirely covered with corrugated-iron tanks of the same size as the full cake of ice. Each tank is filled with purified and filtered water. While the four sides of the tanks are subjected to the freezing action of a brine solution cooled by ammonia pipes, the water inside the tanks is kept perpetually agitated. As a result the water in each tank freezes gradually from the four sides and bottom with whatever impurities that remain going to the center. This core of relatively less pure water is then drawn off and the opening filled with fresh water which is then frozen solid.

The resultant cake is beautifully transparent, with the exception of the core, which is whitish due to the tiny bubbles in water frozen when not in motion. Comparatively small type can be read through a cake of ice produced by this process of manufacturing, so what a cake of manufactured ice looses in romance it gains in utility.

Labor Ban on Prayer for Russians Debated

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Conservatives have decided to raise in Parliament the question of the action which the British Government has taken in announcing that the intercessory prayers for Russian sufferers from religious persecution are not to be read at religious services in the army and navy. The Government's circular explains that this prohibition is due to the "political character which the controversy has assumed."

The Conservatives on the other hand claim that it does not accord with the assurance given by A. V. Alexander, first Lord of the Admiralty, on Feb. 19 to the effect that men desiring to attend such services voluntarily be allowed to.

Meanwhile the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued a statement appointing Sunday, March 16, to be observed by all Anglican churches as a day of prayer on behalf of those suffering oppression in Russia through loyalty to their religious faith. Similar appeals were also published on March 1 by presidents of the three Methodist churches.

The last-named appeal, after referring to the difficulty of obtaining precise information on what is happening in Russia, says that two things have become clear: "First, that Christians are being widely and severely persecuted, not only for their political actions, but for their religious beliefs; and secondly, that the Soviet state has deliberately committed itself to a campaign against all religion as such; not simply against the Russian Orthodox Church, but against all belief in God."

Puna Mat Weaving Revived in Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—Attempts are being made by the Mossman Hawaiian School in Honolulu to revive and perpetuate the ancient art of weaving fine Puna mats, as well as that of making tapa cloth. With this end in view, the school has obtained the services of Mrs. Lipeka Kaualua Kaiwi of Puna, Hawaii, one of Hawaii's last surviving masters of the weaving art.

Mrs Kaiwi, who is 67 years old, comes from a long line of Puna mat weavers, the secrets of the art having been handed down from generation to generation. The mats, which are called "Moena Ahu Makalii o Puna," are of exceptionally fine weave. The mat is double, the upper mat having a weave as fine as that of a Panama hat, and the lower a weave of from half an inch to a quarter inch.

The Puna mat can be made only from young lauhala leaves that have been boiled and dried in the sun. Leaves are now being prepared on the Island of Hawaii in the Puna district to be sent to the Honolulu school.

The Mossman Hawaiian School has as its purpose the revival and perpetuation of all the old Hawaiian arts, customs, and traditions.

Cook County to Have New Forest Highway

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Plans for a scenic highway designed to link the forest preserve areas of Cook County into a wooded unit have been adopted by Gen. Abel Davis's advisory committee for the forest preserve and Anton J. Cermak, president of the Cook County board of commissioners.

Forest Way is to be the name of the new driveway. Plans call for an eventual width of 60 feet, with the entire length beautified with shrubs and trees. There will be shelters for hikers, and a bridle path for horses.

A memorial to the soldiers of Cook County is planned in the form of a model avenue of trees planted at the entrance to the new zoological park near Riverside. This soldiers' section of the Forest Way will comprise a thoroughfare lined with six avenues of elms and maples.

GRAIN EXCHANGE HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—J. R. Murray, formerly assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., a co-operative farmers' organization, has accepted the position of secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, succeeding the late Dr. Robert Magill. Mr. Murray is regarded as one of the best informed men on the grain trade in Winnipeg.

TARDIEU FINDS GROUND TILLED FOR COALITION

Radicals Show Evidences of Individual Abandonment of Intransigeance

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Andre Tardieu states that as a result of his conversations he has been assured of the co-operation necessary to form a coalition government. He has therefore passed from mere preliminary interviews to definite construction of his Cabinet.

It appears unlikely that his program can be presented in Parliament before March 5 or 6, and this is taken to indicate that France will probably not resume participation in the London naval conference before March 10.

The Government being formed by M. Tardieu will draw support from the largest possible number of Republican groups in the Chamber. The Center groups, which occupy a strategic position of great importance and who have been insistent upon formation of a coalition government rather than a government based wholly on groups of the Right, appear to have been reassured.

The greatest obstacle to a broadly coalitionist government which would be assured of a reasonably long term of office continues to be the intransigeance of the Radicals who are slow to forgive M. Tardieu for organizing opposition to the Chautemps Government which wrought its immediate overthrow.

It is noted, however, that in recent meetings of radical groups, both of the Chamber and the Senate, although resolutions continue to be unanimously adopted refusing support to any government headed by M. Tardieu, attendance at these meetings has gradually diminished.

Obviously there are individual radicals who, while not willing to register their vote in opposition to the majority, are nevertheless not antagonistic to such a government as it now appears M. Tardieu will be able to form.

Increasing dissatisfaction is expressed over the long duration of the ministerial crisis. The Socialists are smarting under the defeat administered them during their brief association with M. Chautemps and accusing M. Tardieu of unnecessarily prolonging the delay. Apprehension lest France be blamed for lack of progress at the London conference is increasing.

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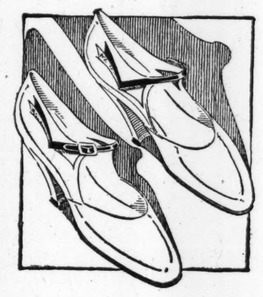
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ENGLISH COTTON INDUSTRY TRIES CONSOLIDATION

Lancashire Firms to Show United Front in Bid for World Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Lancashire cotton industry having agreed upon an official policy of sectional amalgamations will thus be able to show a united front in its efforts to get world trade. This policy is the outcome of prolonged investigation by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, on which were represented all branches of the industry, including operatives.

The statement of policy, while declaring in favor of amalgamations points out that these, however large or strongly supported, do not in themselves offer a solution of the industry's problems. They are a necessary first step toward the elimination of loss, it is said, but recovery of export trade and a return to normal employment in the industry depend even more upon a concerted policy and a recognition of the unity and interdependence of all sections of the industry.

For the immediate future, the statement proceeds, more rapid progress is likely to be made by sectional amalgamations in spinning units covering all sections. The joint committee therefore hopes that the possibilities of sectional consolidations will be earnestly considered.

At the same time the committee recognizes the importance of maintaining the closest contact and coordination between the various units and sections comprising the industry. It also confirms the action of the executive in establishing a committee for the investigation of new uses for cotton goods and for trade development.

Among the external influences which have contributed to the cotton trade's depression the joint committee specially emphasizes the effects of tariff movements abroad and of taxation and monetary policy at home. It therefore, instructs the executive to bring the influence of the joint body of the cotton trade into play to promote a more comprehensive attack on these national and external problems.

Sir Ernest Thompson, chairman of the executive committee, emphasizing the need for common action in carrying out the conclusions reached, said the cotton trade unions had joined them in their task and the operatives' representatives had sat with them as partners. Their decisions had thus become more authoritative, being the reasoned judgment of the trade as a whole.

Waterway Extension Planned for Bengal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The suggestion that a separate and independent provincial Waterways Board should be constituted to supervise and administer the water communications of Bengal, is made by the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Irrigation Department Committee of the local government.

Bengal has a magnificent system of natural waterways, but hitherto comparatively little has been done to develop them.

It is evident, the Chamber of Commerce states, that the Irrigation Department alone is incapable of coping with the multiplicity of functions assigned to it. The complete separation of the irrigation branch from the navigation and embankments and drainage branches and the formation of two entirely separate departments as recommended by the Agricultural Commission is favored. However, the chamber suggests the establishment of two departments instead of three as recommended by the commission, for it is of the opinion that navigation should be separated from irrigation, and, while the control of drainage and embankments should be assigned to the former branch, the latter should deal with irrigation both productive and unproductive.

With the assistance and co-operation of a Provincial Waterways Board, the new departments can function more effectively than hitherto and deal with the various problems relating to the development of waterways.

KING GEORGE BADGE FOR BARONETS READY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The work of designing the Baronets' Badge, which was instituted by King George last May, has now been completed. The new badge bears the red hand of Ulster, because it was granted as an addition to the coats of arms by King James I to the first baronets, created in 1611 to provide funds for the plantation of Ulster. The shield is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the whole enclosed by an oval border embossed with gilt scroll work. The ribbon is orange with narrow dark blue edges.

The granting of a badge to all baronets not of Scotland meets one of their long-expressed petitions. At various times other privileges have been desired on their behalf, such as knighthood for their eldest sons, the ancient courtesy title of "Honorable," and even the prefix has been suggested of "Baronet" instead of "Sir." There does not seem ever to have been a claim by women to be eligible for creation as baronets, though there are precedents. Charles I created a lady Baronet or Baronetess of Nova Scotia; and James II conferred on a lady in Holland the title of Baronetess of England.

MAWSON POINT OF CALL IS TASMANIAN 'FIND'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Heard Island, a desolate home of seals and penguins far south in the Indian Ocean, selected by Sir Douglas Mawson as a point of call in the antarctic expedition on which he recently set sail, was originally discovered by a Tasmanian sea captain.

Captain Robinson, master of the bark Offley, had been sent out from Hobart in search of whale and sea elephant oils early in the last century. While exploring Kerguelin Island, Robinson discovered that there was another island, not previously charted farther to the south, which he named Heard Island.

Its New Address Is the U. S. A.

© The Times

Rose Cottage, After Adorning the English Countryside for Some 500 Years, Has Been Brought to the American Side of the Atlantic Ocean by a Purchaser Who Remains Anonymous.

SPANISH WHEAT GROWERS WOULD FORBID IMPORTS

Millers, However, Require Foreign Wheat for Bread and Pastries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The conflict between the growers of Spanish wheat and the millers will again call for official intervention. The growers demand the prohibition of imports at a time when the millers on the Meriterranean and northern coasts need this commodity for high-class bread and pastries.

It is all a question of quality. The wheat harvest has proved so abundant that Spain's requirements are more than covered from the home crop, but hard foreign wheats are a necessity in a country where bread is eaten with a fine sense of discrimination.

Except for a small belt in the extreme north of Spain, in Navarre and Aragon, the country produces no hard wheat, rich in gluten, and the soft starchy summer wheat which it yields is not suitable for high-class breads. The Government has tried to overcome this difficulty by distributing large quantities of seed-grain from the hard wheat belt among the growers of the soft wheat areas. But as climate and soil are unsuitable, and fertilizers have failed to effect a change, the policy had to be abandoned.

In 1929 some 240,000 tons were imported from America and the kind known as durum from the United States of America ran the Rosafe and Baruso grades of the Argentine a close second. Last year the harvest amounted to some 4,000,000 metric tons.

If wheat growers are successful in their demand, the Spaniards will have to eat inferior bread that the home producer may dispose of his stocks. Probably no decision will be arrived at for a month or so when the Government will take stock of the situation. A good season with plenty of rain pointing to a rich harvest will probably prove a bar to American or Argentine imports unless reasons of political expediency prevail as they have frequently done in the past.

The problem of the people's daily bread is not merely one of quantity. The Spaniard looks upon bread as the staff of life. Much larger quantities are taken at each meal than in northern countries of Europe.

RARE ENGLISH COINS TO BE SOLD IN LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An extensive collection of rare coins is to be sold in London early in March. Possibly the most interesting of these are the pennies, groats, and half-groats, though of the least value at the time of their minting. The pennies in this collection range between the years 957 and 1413.

Groats were coined in 1351 and had a value somewhat higher than a penny, which gradually, owing to the debasement of the penny, rose to fourpence. These were discontinued as long ago as 1661, though the fourpenny piece, which was coined between 1836 and 1856, was sometimes called a groat. Another coin, probably unique, is a double penny of Henry III which was probably struck about the year 1260. It bears traces of contemporary gilding and at its sale in 1920 fetched the sum of £250.

Other coins range through the centuries and include such pieces as golden five-guinea, two-guinea, half- and quarter-guinea, five-pound and two-pound pieces. Then there are crowns, dollars, shillings, sixpences, halfpennies, and farthings, all of special interest for varying reasons. There are also examples of the testoon. This was the name applied first to the shilling of Henry VII, though of these coins in the sale none are earlier than Henry VIII.

NOTED BARD'S BIRTH CELEBRATED APRIL 23

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng. — Additional interest will be given to this year's Shakespeare birthday celebrations, which will be held at Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, by the presentation of the freedom of the town to Sir Archibald D. Flower, who was recently knighted for his work in connection with the Shakespeare Memorial Theater Fund.

Another feature of the celebrations will be the unfurling of the flags in Bridge Street. Over 30 will be flown, including those representing Novia Scotia and the Union of South Africa.

LABOR UNION AGAINST SOVIET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Woodworkers' International which is affiliated to the Amsterdam, or "Second" Trade Union International has expelled the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association and the National Woodworkers' Unions of Finland and Norway for refusal to break off relations with the Russian unions.

14th Century English Country Cottage Brought to America in Packing Case

Building Was Carefully Pulled Down, Each Brick Wrapped Separately and Indexed for Shipment to the United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Rose Cottage, a compact little piece of fourteenth century architecture which, until recently, nestled in the Cotswold Hills at Chedworth, in company with many other unspoilt old gray-walled and stone-tiled houses dotted about up hill and down dale with terraced gardens and all the charm of irregularity adding to the beauty of the straggling country village, has been transported brick by brick across the Atlantic to be reassembled in America as a relic of old England.

The property has already passed through the hands of many successive owners. At one time it belonged to an Oxford tutor, who improved it and used it as a vacation retreat. Then it was bought by a man from Manchester. Structural restoration work was carried out by a builder from Stow-on-the-Wold to restore it, as far as possible, to its original condition. The walls were cleaned of cement wash, ancient pigeonholes in the gables were reopened, windows were refitted with old glass collected from other houses, and the porch was reconstructed like an existing one in a neighboring village.

The cottage was, however, considered rather an uncomfortable old dwelling, valued at about £150, until some 28 experts arrived on the scene and started to demolish it with the most meticulous care, wrapping up each brick separately, indexing it and placing it in a packing case.

The villagers of Chedworth, which lies about midway between Cirencester and Cheltenham, were naturally curious to know the destination of Rose Cottage, but the name of its purchaser does not seem to have been revealed.

Australian Labor Strong for League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Australian Labor Government's sympathetic attitude toward the work of the League of Nations was defined by the Prime Minister, J. H. Scullin, in an address to foreign journalists in Melbourne.

So far as the League was an institution whose primary aim was the fostering of friendly relations between its members, the amicable adjustment of international differences and the elimination of all aggressive war, he said, the Government would give its whole-hearted support. In doing so, it would be supported by the Australian people.

"There are several reasons," continued Mr. Scullin, "why we take up this stand toward the League. Apart from the paramount considerations of humanity and the general abhorrence of war, Australia is faced with vast internal tasks in nation building.

"These embrace the development of our national resources, the extension of scientific technique to all the phases of our economic life, the stimulation of our industrial growth, and the provision of a high material and moral standard of living for all the people. To carry such tasks to fruition a long period of peace is essential.

"We intend to make a good understanding with all nations the corner stone of our policy. We will participate in all the activities of the League in which we discern paths to peace."

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE PROPOSAL APPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The standing finance committee at New Delhi recently discussed and approved the scheme of appointing Indian trade commissioners abroad, and opening a Commercial Intelligence Office at Bombay.

It was explained that the Government desired to appoint six Indian trade commissioners, placing them in Hamburg, Milan, New York, Durban, Mombasa and Alexandria, with the object of developing India's export trade.

As a corollary to the appointments the Government proposed to strengthen the commercial intelligence department in India by selecting a deputy director, intelligence department, at Bombay. It was proposed to introduce the scheme gradually and place two officers under training each year who would be available as trade commissioners the year following.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPAL BATHS PROVE POPULAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — The first free public baths to be opened in Alexandria by the municipality, in one of the most congested quarters of the slum districts of Alexandria, is proving very popular.

Hours before the doors open crowds of women and children may be seen patiently waiting their turn to enter. Adjoining the building is a free public laundry where poor Egyptian women, supplied with hot water, soap and a hot air drying room free of charge, may wash their garments.

Have You Tried
Maas Brothers' Splendid Luncheons?
On your next visit, plan to have lunch on our Balconade. Here you will always find appetizing and wholesome foods, prepared by an expert chef.
Maas Brothers
GREATER TAMPA'S GREATEST STORE.
TAMPA, FLA.

1929 Belgian Exports Increase Over 1928

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—At first glance Belgium's export and import figures for 1929 might make one think that trade has not been particularly favorable for the little kingdom during the last year. Balance deficit rose from around 2,000,000,000 francs to more than 3,000,000,000. In comparison to the trade balance of 1928, the deficit increased by more than 50 per cent.

Experts of the Belgian National Bank, however, point out that Belgian exports did make considerable progress and that their total value rose from 27,000,000,000 francs, in 1928, to 29,500,000,000 in 1929. Belgian imports, at the same time, went up from 29,000,000,000 francs to around 32,000,000,000. The development of imports therefore has been faster than the progress of exports, and this explains the increased deficit.

Food and raw materials as well as some manufactured products were imported more heavily in 1929 than before, the experts emphasize, because Belgium passed through a period of great prosperity. Since the country depends for food and raw materials mostly upon foreign countries—especially for minerals, oil, rubber, wood, and some textiles—Belgium bought more of these because her consumption grew more intense.

An import item which has increased remarkably this last year, are automobiles, American as well as French and Italian. On the other hand, Belgium's exports of automobiles (the country manufactures above all the high class 'Minerva' cars) has developed too. Chemical products are another field where both Belgian exports and imports show an increase.

ENGLAND RESTORES HISTORICAL CASTLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKHAMPSTED, Herts, Eng.—Berkhampsted Castle, the ruins of which can be seen from the main line of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, is now being cleared of trees and undergrowth, and extensive excavation work is being carried out.

The castle has a notable history. The Crown of England was offered to William the Conqueror there, it is stated. Henry I stayed there in 1123; and Edward III and the Black Prince held courts within its walls. Clerks of the works of the castle included Thomas a'Becket and Geoffrey Chaucer.

A New
Chiffon Hose by McCallum
No. 1940
—with double picot top
$1.95
The LOUIS SAKS Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Palm Beach Fashions
Now on Display
Beautiful array of southern fashions now on display in Burger's Fashion Center.
Burger-Phillips
BIRMINGHAM

ITALIAN WOMEN'S CONFEDERATION MEETS IN ROME

Composed of Professional, Business, Agricultural and Industrial Groups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The National Council of the Italian Confederation of Women occupied in professions or in business has met for the first time in Rome.

The confederation helps to keep intellectual women in touch with each other, opening up fresh forms of activity, quite independently from the syndicalist activity in order to achieve the double object of promoting those national studies which may be useful to bodies and organizations interested in women's work and of rendering women capable of representing both in Italy and abroad the Italian feminine intellectual movement, always deriving its inspiration from the doctrines of the Fascist regime.

The confederation is composed of four different groups—the Federation of Professional Women, the Federation of Business Women, the Federation of Industrial Women and the Federation of Agricutural Women. It is ruled by a national council of five members, of which Signorina Maria Castellani is the president. A special committee under the direction of Signora Ester Traversari, concerns itself with international relations.

Of the four federations one has already been formed and the cultural clubs in Rome and Milan; other clubs will shortly be opened in Turin, Naples and Bologna. Active relations have been opened with foreign countries, and especially with the national confederations of North America, and the ways and means are being studied of founding clubhouses for the women of the Confederation in Rome and in Milan.

Only one field is closed to Italian women—the political field, but in all other branches of national life they meet no greater difficulties in their careers than men. One of the largest Roman markets—the one on the Piazza Principe de Napoli, has been built on the designs of the youthful architect Signorina Elena Luzzatto. A Roman lady doctor of chemistry has been recently appointed to work in the oil wells of Patagonia. An Italian actuary, Signorina Orlandi, is at Buenos Aires as expert in an important Argentine Insurance Company. The professions which absorb the greatest numer of women are teaching and the arts. In the field of literature many Italian women have reached a celebrity which has extended beyond the Alps, such as Grazia Deledda, Margherita Sarfatti, Ada Negri, Matilde Serao and Ester Lombardo. In the industrial field women are not so numerous, but even in this field of activity Italian women have shown that they can creditably hold prominent positions.

PRESS THE BUTTON TO CROSS THE STREET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A new kind of signal which enables a pedestrian to stop vehicular traffic while he crosses the road has been installed on a busy street in Paris.

The device consists of a red light, such as is ordinarily used for traffic control, suspended from a standard at the edge of the sidewalk. The light can be switched on by pressing a button on the side of the standard. When a pedestrian wishes to cross the street, he presses this button. The red light flashes on, thus bringing all road traffic to a halt. The light stays on for 15 seconds, which gives the pedestrian time to get to the other side. The light is then extinguished automatically, and the traffic resumes its course. In order that pedestrians may not switch on the light at too frequent intervals, a mechanical device prevents its being turned on again until 45 seconds have elapsed after its last illumination. Use of these signals will, it is believed make it unnecessary to employ traffic officers at many points where they are now stationed.

CITY OF BELGRADE FOUNDS OWN BANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — The establishment a year ago by the Belgrade municipality of its own savings bank, the aim of which was to spread the idea of saving among the masses of the people has succeeded—especially among small depositors, such as workmen and domestic servants.

The bank has now undertaken to educate school children to this idea, and on the occasion of the recent school festival at Saint Sava, it distributed some 10,000 savings deposit books and contributed to each book five dinars as the first deposit.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Always the Newest in Millinery
AT
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

Home of Service With Southern Hospitality
Standard Ethyl ERSKINE
PHONE 402-50
PIERCE
SCOUTEN MOTORS Inc.
22ND STREET AT AVENUE B BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Women Students More Enthusiastic Than Men, Is View of College Head

Sound Education, Says Miss Jebb, Gives Wideness of Outlook

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new principal of Bedford College for Women is Miss Geraldine Jebb, and she comes to London in succession to Miss Margaret Janson Tuke, who lately resigned.

Miss Jebb, who took the Economics Tripos at Cambridge, has been a lecturer on that subject at Newnham College, Cambridge, and at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and recently she spent a year in the United States at Smith College, Northampton (Mass.) with a view to obtaining a better knowledge of the working educational methods of America.

"It is seldom wise or profitable to generalize about big things" she said, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, during the first week of her new work, "but if one is ever tempted to do such a thing, one fact always seems to emerge when the subject under discussion is the education of women; and that is the fact that education in its truest sense is really the giving, not so much of vocational training, as of a training which will make for a general fitness to met whatever life may hold."

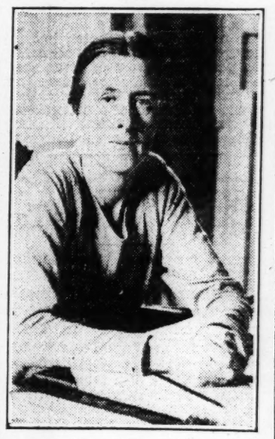
Because of this, Miss Jebb deplores the slowness of better-class families to grasp anything beyond the idea, which has held almost undisputed sway for generations, that the boys of the family go to the universities by right of custom, the girls only by right of special capacity.

"As far as enthusiasm is concerned, the woman student very often surpasses the man—and I have taught both," Miss Jebb said. "The women come to college, in almost every instance, to work; and they are hard workers, very serious about their undertakings.

"The woman who marries, brings up her children, and finds time to enter those social services of which the country stands so much in need, is, more than anyone else, the person who finds benefit from that wideness of outlook and understanding which comes with a sound education. I should like to see every girl who can afford it going to the universities as naturally as her brother goes, and quite apart from any economic considerations."

Coming, as she does, from a busy industrial center in the north of England, Miss Jebb acknowledges the tendency among the young women who become part of the life of industry to regard their period of employment as a transitory period. Marriage might at any time remove them from it, and it was only natural that under the circumstances, there should be the temptation to overlook the permanent nature in industry of woman, as woman. But it was not fair on this account to regard all women as people of passage; from the educational standpoint, they were in every respect as permanent as men, and the opening of thought to the wider and more beautiful things of life formed the foundation of all possibility in the line of good citizenship.

Heads London College



© Express Photos, Ltd.

MISS GERALDINE JEBB
New Principal of the Women's Branch of the University of London.

Stoke-on-Trent Plans Wedgwood Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Gen. Charles G. Dawes is expected to be present with ambassadors from other countries for the celebrations at Stoke-on-Trent in May of the bicentenary of Josiah Wedgwood, founder of the potteries industry. Princess Mary will open the exhibition of historical and modern pottery.

The Ceramic Society, including members from America, Canada, Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia, India, Japan, Holland and Portugal, will visit the exhibition. Prince and Princess Conti are expected to represent Italy.

On Overseas Day S. M. Bruce, ex-Premier of Australia, will attend and on Industrial Day leaders of industry and trade unionists will be present.

Civil Aviation Gains in Japan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Civil aviation in Japan has made consistent gains in recent years.

At the end of 1929 airplanes other than those in the government services numbered 120, gaining 20 over the 1928 figure, while 30 more pilots and engineers qualified, bringing the number of civil pilots and engineers to 300. Until last year practically all the private airplanes in use had been cast-offs from the army and navy. The 1929 additions, however, were all new models, bought direct.

On April 1 the regular air mail service of the Japan Air Transportation Company was opened. In the middle of July this company, the pioneer in regular air services, added passenger transportation. Its report for the first half year of operation, recently available, showed 547,000 kilometers flown, and 1568 passengers and 1247 kilograms of cargo carried, with no casualties.

INSURANCE
FIRE
BURGLARY
AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
We Are In Our Own Building 2028 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

"57 Years in Atlanta"
SMART *Apparel*
for
Women and Misses
Regenstein's
209 Peachtree St. N., ATLANTA, GA.

Campbell's Soups
PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT
We know you'll like this—"the soup your appetite remembers."
Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

EFFORTS MADE TO PRESERVE SCOTS SCENERY

Industrial Invasion Threatens Spoiling of Countryside Rural Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH— Sir John Stirling Maxwell recently lectured to the members of the Philosophical Institution on the aims of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland.

New methods of transport, the lecturer said, new industries, and new ideals tended to spread over rural areas the industrial population which had hitherto been mainly confined to large towns and coal fields. The problem was to effect the transition without spoiling the countryside more than was necessary. Where beauty was an asset, it should be considered along with other assets. That, in brief, was the association's whole case.

Sir John said that the association questioned the wisdom of the new road through Glencoe, not so much because more than £500,000 had been spent on a road which scarcely passed a single house, but because of the ruthless engineering, which threatened to destroy much of the wild beauty.

The association, he added, opposed the Grampian scheme for harnessing the waters in Glen Affric and Glen Cannich, because no proof was forthcoming that the power was needed in the highlands or that it could be led to the industrial districts at a less cost than that of generating power from coal on the spot. The effect on the glens was disastrous, and it seemed folly to sacrifice any more until the result of the schemes now under construction was known.

The Lochaber scheme, of which the first installment had just been finished, included the making of two typical reservoirs, one of which is skirted by the railway and the other by the road. He was not finding fault with this scheme of the British Aluminium Company which was developing the power for its own great industry, but only complete success would it undoubtedly entailed.

"The right kind of advertising was never more essential to business progress than at present."—*Babson.*
ULRIC C. JONES ADVERTISING AGENCY
Atlanta

Modecraft Stockings
This is our own exclusive brand in Atlanta . . . bought from one of the most famous silk hosiery manufacturers in America in enormous quantities at the lowest possible prices. We do not believe it is possible to get better hosiery values.
Modecraft Chiffon Silk Stockings at $1.95
Try them and you will be delighted with their sheer beauty and their splendid wearing qualities. Come in a range of ten fashionable colors.
J. M. High Co.
WHITEHALL & HUNTER STS. ATLANTA, GA.

Kickernick Undies
"The fit's the thing"
—in the new mode . . . and the fit of your new silhouette dress can be no better than the lines of your underwear! So — everybody's wearing Kickernicks! They fit perfectly—with not a surplus wrinkle. They are so constructed that strenuous activities cause no strain. They are well made of durable rayon or glove silk.
All In One Combrazeres
Priced $2.95 and $4.95
Underwear, Main Floor
Chamberlin Johnson DuBose Co
116-126 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

400 Pure Food Stores
190 Modern Markets are operated by
ROGERS
in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama
Many of these stores are in—
ATLANTA, GA. AUGUSTA, GA. MACON, GA. AMERICUS, GA. ROME, GA. COLUMBUS, GA. GRIFFIN, GA. SAVANNAH, GA. VALDOSTA, GA.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. GREENVILLE, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C. SPARTANBURG, S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C. ATHENS, GA. BRUNSWICK, GA. ALBANY, GA. COVINGTON, GA.
—:— Your Patronage Appreciated —:—

BOK 'AD' MEDAL IS AWARDED TO CYRUS CURTIS

Westinghouse Electric Company Wins Prize for Rotogravure 'Copy'

The gold medal for "distinguished contemporary service in the field of advertising," highest of the annual awards provided for by the Edward W. Bok fund, has been awarded to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher. Announcement of the various awards was made Feb. 28 at a dinner at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, which is the administrator of the fund.

In the absence of Mr. Curtis himself the medal was received by F. F. Munroe, Boston representative of the Curtis Publishing Company.

"His leadership in insisting that advertising be truthful was Mr. Curtis's distinguished service to the public," Dr. Melvin T. Copland of the business school said in announcing the award. "The standard of honesty in advertising set by Mr. Curtis," he said, "is a criterion adhered to by all ethical publishers."

Other distinguished awards included a prize of $2000 to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for its general campaign appearing in newspaper rotogravure sections.

Prof. N. S. B. Gras of Harvard University and Prof. Carl Taeusch, both emphasized the ethical advance which has marked the character of recent advertising, in the course of their remarks. Prof. Neil H. Borden of Harvard spoke in appreciation of Mr. Bok's service to the public. "Determination of the Advertising Appropriation," was the subject of the address by Bernard Lichtenberg of New York, vice-president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The awards follow:

Gold Medal for Distinguished Contemporary Service to: Advertising—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, because of the strict adherence throughout his distinguished career as a publisher to the requirement, which he pioneered, of high standards of reliability in advertising; because of the effort and encouragement he has given to secure better typography and reproduction in magazines; and because of the example of wholesome journalism which he has furnished.

National Campaign for a Specific Product, $2,000—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, for the campaign of Armstrong's Linoleum Floors, a product of Armstrong Cork Company.

Local Campaign for a Specific Product or Merchandise, $2000—Northern States Power Company, management of Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, for the campaign of Northern States Power Company in Minneapolis.

General or Institutional Campaign, $2000—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for the general campaign appearing in the rotogravure sections of newspapers.

Campaign of Industrial Products, $2000—Newell-Emmett Company, New York, for the campaign of the Graybar Electric Company.

Advertisement Distinguished for its Effective Use of Text, $1000—Arthur Kudner of Erwin, Wasey & Company, New York, for an advertisement titled: "Let's Go To Work."

Advertisement Distinguished for its Effective Use of Illustration, $1000—Silas Spitzer and Anton Bruehl, New York, for an advertisement of Weber and Heilbroner, Illustrating silk hats.

Advertisement Distinguished for its Effective Use of Display Line, $1000—E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, for an advertisement titled: "Wake Any Day This is the way I walk to [illegible] or its Effective turn to the right hand." Vernon & Eckhardt, Inc., New York, with recognition to Henry Eckhardt and Stuart Campbell, for an advertisement of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., titled: "The Smoke Marks Paul Revere's Foundry."

Research Conspicuous in Furthering the Knowledge and Science of Advertising, $2000—Paul W. Stewart of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, for the research titled: "Market Data Handbook of United States."

The jury which made the selections met at the Harvard Business School in January and examined some 12,000 advertisements submitted in the competition.

Those composing the jury were: M. T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard Business School; Frank A. Black, publicity manager, Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston; Neil H. Borden, associate professor of advertising, Harvard Business School; Don Bridge, advertising director, Indianapolis News; Lee H. Bristol, vice-president, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; Allan Brown, advertising manager, Bakelite Corporation, New York; Ray H. Griswold, Griswold-Eshleman Company, Cleveland; Robert L. Johnson, advertising manager, Time, New York; William A. Kittredge, The Lakeside Press, Chicago; Bernard Lichtenberg, Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York; Joseph Platt, art director, Delineator, New York; Raymond Rubicam, president, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York.

Newspaper Advertising Value Is Confirmed

Newspaper advertising is an indispensable factor in building up public consciousness of the great work being accomplished by modern industry, according to J. C. McQuiston, general advertising manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who was in Boston to receive one of the Edward W. Bok advertising awards for 1929.

The Westinghouse company for the first time initiated a national campaign of institutional advertising in newspapers last year, Mr. McQuiston said. A carefully planned series of advertisements, 20 in number, were developed around the theme of the part electricity plays in every department of modern civilization. These advertisements, most of them full newspaper page size, were released throughout the year to acquaint the public with what Westinghouse was doing on a large scale.

No effort was made to advertise individual articles, Mr. McQuiston said. The purpose of the series was to tell the public of the huge dynamos, transmission lines, and wonders of ingenuity which make it possible for them to press a button and have light or other modern conveniences. It was felt by the Westinghouse Company, Mr. McQuiston said, that public improvements, such as adequate street lighting, would find more advocates in many communities as a result of this campaign.

The Bok award signally recognized the merit of the newspaper campaign, Mr. McQuiston said, as it was the first time this award had been given to a national institutional advertising series since the fund was established in 1923.

Conservation Group Park Division Urged

Establishment of a state division of reservation and parks in the Department of Conservation was generally favored, while the bill seeking to maintain the state policy of purchasing and establishing state forests was opposed in arguments before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Opposition to the forestry bill was made on grounds that it merely advocated continuing an old policy without providing for additional appropriations and would permit the State to take land of value for agricultural purposes. An added argument was that it would take away local authority.

The proposed withdrawal of the four-party coin-box service by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was again suspended by the State Department of Public Utilities until April 1, pending further investigations. The service was to have been withdrawn last July, but has been deferred several times.

Dry Poll Indicated in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—With passage by the State Senate of the Republican Administration's referendum measure, Rhode Island voters were expected to vote on retention of the Eighteenth Amendment at the November elections.

The measure goes for concurrent action to the House, where wet sentiment is stronger than in the upper branch.

The 24-to-11 vote by which the measure passed the Senate showed a sharp break in party lines, the votes of eight Democrats forcing passage when 10 rural Republican drys bolted and opposed the bill. Sixteen Republicans and eight Democrats voted for passage, 10 Republicans and one Democrat were against it, and three Republicans and one Democrat were absent.

In 90 minutes of spirited debate, both Republicans and Democrats sought vainly to change the word "retained," assailing it as "negative." Proposals to change the word to "repealed," "ratified" or "modified" were voted down. Rhode Island never has ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

House of Correction Site in So. Billerica

South Billerica, near the Carlisle-Bedford line, will be the site of the proposed $1,000,000 Middlesex County house of correction, according to an announcement by the Middlesex County Commissioners.

The new location, not far from the present house of correction in East Cambridge, is owned by J. Edward Maloney. The 350 acres were purchased for $53,000.

Plenty of excellent farming land, several buildings in fine condition, nearness to the state highway and a cranberry bog, yielding 700 to 1000 barrels a season, swayed the commissioners toward the selected location. Plans for the new institution are already under way and bids are expected to be opened by June. The commissioners hope to complete it early in 1931.

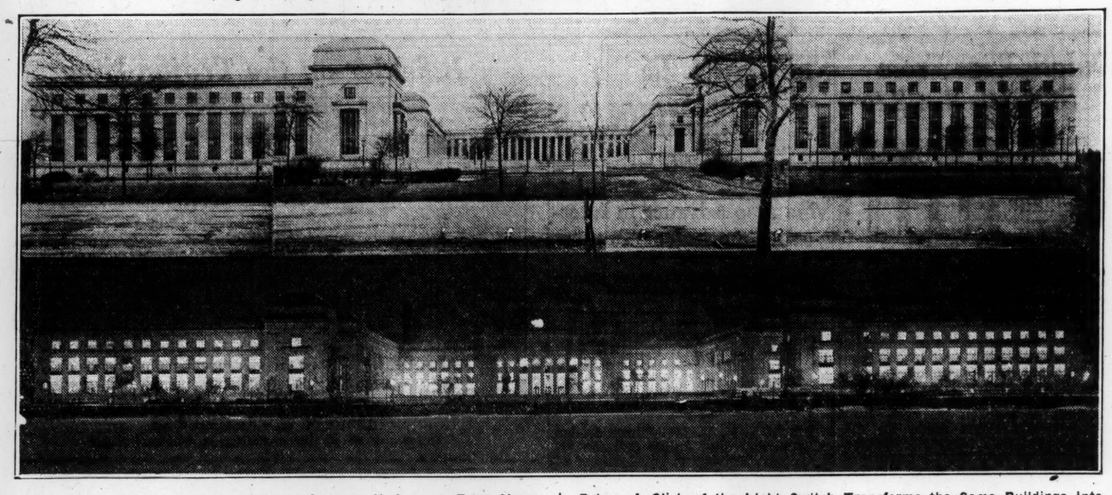
Government Thought to Absorb Business

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — Development of bigger business and industrial combinations regulated by the Government was predicted here by Oswald Garrison Villard in an address at the Wesleyan University intercollegiate parley on American government and business.

If the war-time policy of centralized control, which is slowly winning favor in peace time, should be carried to its logical conclusion, Mr. Villard, who is editor of the Nation, said, "We should find ourselves with every business organized into a trust, controlled by a small group of men, and strictly regulated by a government commission."

The formation of the Federal Farm Board was cited as an example of a willingness to accept centralized supervision whenever an industry finds itself in difficulties.

By Day, an Engineer—By Night, a Workingman



Above—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as It Appears From Morning to Evening, Overlooking the Charles River, at Cambridge, Mass. | Below—A Click of the Light Switch Transforms the Same Buildings Into the Lowell Institute, Unique in Vocational Night School Field.

FEWER PARKING PLACES SOUGHT IN BUSY AREAS

Boston Hearing Also to Determine Rights to Sell Taxi Stands

Plans to close certain downtown areas to parking of automobiles not occupied by drivers and a general investigation of the taxicab parking stand situation, have been inaugurated by Boston city authorities in conjunction with business interests.

The proposed parking ban on cars, left unoccupied, would be made to include the North Station, Atlantic Avenue to South Station, part of Harrison Avenue, Stuart Street, Arlington, Beacon, Charles and Nashua Street areas, according to plans discussed at a conference between Mayor Curley and representatives of the Traffic Control Association.

Taxicabs and trucks were not included in the provisions. Wherever there is a residence or a dwelling, cars could be parked unoccupied, it was decided. A later meeting is planned with other property and business interests represented.

The taxi stand investigation is to discern what right, if any, hotels and property owners have to rent city streets to taxi concerns, and what right taxicabs have to exclusive use of sections in front of federal and city buildings. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, was asked to consider what steps the City Council could take to stop renting of city streets to taxi companies.

A favorable report was given by the Boston Finance Commission on loan orders amounting to $360,000, the largest item of $250,000 being for Boston airport work, $42,500 for playgrounds, and the remainder for minor improvements.

In the absence of Eugene C. Hultman, acting fire commissioner, who is leaving for a two to three-weeks' vacation in Florida, Daniel F. Sennott, chief of the department, will serve in his stead, while Henry A. Fox, assistant department chief, will be acting chief.

Boys Get Technical Training Through Modern Aladdin's Lamp

One Touch of the Light Switch Makes Great Facilities of Technical College Available to Working Lads —High Scholastic Standard at Night School

A twentieth century Aladdin's lamp has been discovered in Cambridge, Mass., performing daily the magical transformation of a great technical institution into a night school, equally outstanding in its own field.

Instead of rubbing the lamp, a push button turns on the electric lights at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and presto!—it becomes the Lowell Institute. Professors, buildings and equipment figure in the transformation.

By day, the buildings turn out of their doors hundreds of highly trained technical students. By night, under a separate organization and management, they give hundreds of working lads, unable to attend day classes, the backbone of a technical education.

Because it must borrow its facilities, the Lowell Institute is actually only a paper institution. It owns only the reputation of its graduates and a faith in young men that is reflected in its unusual success. That it has not felt the lack of equipment is due to the co-operation of the M. I. T., the extensive resources of which have been placed at the command of the Lowell Institute. Through this unique system of co-operation, the night school has developed from a two-class initial enrollment of 399 students in 1904 to an institution training more than 1000 men a year.

Standards Are High

There is no tuition except hard work, according to Prof. Charles F. Park, who organized the institute and has directed it since its inception.

"Lowell Institute draws no exceptional group of young men," Professor Parks said. "They are typical of young men everywhere. The success of our school is a result of our faith in modern youth. It is inspiring to me that these youths, yes, and older men too, are willing to apply themselves to accomplishing something worth while in this age of many distractions. Those who come here have to work, for our standards are so high that only 35 per cent of a starting class, graduate."

The Lowell Institute, Professor Parks explained, was an experiment in education. In its 25 years of activity it has proved its practicability in training young men who must work for a living and are unable to attend day school, in the fundamentals of the work at which they are employed. This combination of the practical and theoretical has produced brilliant workers, Professor Parks continued.

The Lowell Institute was founded by John Lowell Jr., a merchant, whose will in 1836 provided for the establishment of a series of lectures to be given by professors. John E. Lowell was the first trustee and Augustus Lowell followed him.

At a meeting between Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard president, and third trustee of the Lowell Institute, Dr. Henry S. Pritchard, president of the Carnegie Foundation, then president of M. I. T., and Professor Parks, in 1903, the policy of the Lowell Institute was changed, inaugurating the new Lowell Institute of Applied Sciences to supplant a number of the lecture courses.

Graduates' Earnings Grow

"We were informed at the outset," Professor Parks asserted, "that our school could never hope to maintain the standards we established, that it would exhaust its supply and lapse into just an ordinary night school. But our standards are higher than ever, if anything, after more than 25 years. Our faith in young men has proved justified."

The primary purpose of the institute, Professor Parks said, was to give the working boy a chance to stand on even terms with the college graduate without taking him away from his means of livelihood. The average pay of its graduates, based on figures involving 800 questionnaires, is nearly $5000.

The three branches of education touched on at the institute are mechanical, electrical and building. There are no language courses, just the practical work that can be done without involving too much time.

About 64 per cent of the students enrolled in the first year course are high school graduates or better. Some of them, however, never entered high school. The enrollment list in 1903 was 90, in 1907, 200; in 1918, the year of the war it dropped to 190; in 1919 recovered to total 475; in 1927 was 610 and this year 1100.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza; dance, Eastern Star, Ballroom and Foyer, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; Twenty-fourth grand ball, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"Robin Hood."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Riverside Theater, Medford Square, 3:30 p. m.

Debate by Hugh Walpole and Thornton Wilder on Resolved: That reading great fiction and drama throws a better light on experience than reading great history and biography," Symphony Hall, 8.

Museum of Fine Arts; demonstration and talk on "The Making of Marbled Papers," by Mrs. Augustus P. Loring Jr., Class Room A, 2:30; talk on "Modern Painting," by Mr. Pope, Lecture Hall, 2.

Boston Public Library; lecture with musical illustrations by Otto G. T. Strauch, on "House Music Past and Present." Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Lecture Hall, 8.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated lecture by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead of Phillips Academy, Andover, on "Canoeing in the Maine Wilderness in Search of Indian Relics," Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston City Club; concert by Wollaston Glee Club, Auditorium, 3:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory breakfast, Cafeteria, 9:30; meeting, Caspy Club, 3:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert by Beale's Little Symphony, Auditorium, 4.

Symphony Hall—Concert, Richard Crooks, tenor, 3:30.

First Church, Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets—Organ recital by William Zeuch, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Lecture on "The Kyoto Conference: The Forum for the Nations of the Pacific," by Prof. George H. Blakeslee, New England Women's Club, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Celebration of eighty-third birthday of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, by students of Boston University, all day.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, 31 Pelton Street, 3.

Copley-Plaza; Automobile Show, Ballroom and Foyer, all day and evening; garden talk in series by Robert Nathan Cram, Swiss Room, 11.

Talk by Charles Frederick Whitney on "Harmony of Color and Arrangement," Boston Information Center, 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings. Copies of Egyptian wall paintings, lent by the Metropolitan Museum. Early woodcuts and metal-cuts, privately lent by James C. McGuire of New York.

Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway Drive—Exhibition of Alumni of School. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt, van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sundays; holidays all day. Admission free.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—41st annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker. Through March 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward.

Copley Galleries, 161 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Natural history and ethnological exhibits from world-wide sources.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 1, in Symphony Hall, seventeenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 2, in Symphony Hall, concert by Richard Crooks, tenor.

Monday evening, March 3, in Symphony Hall, the tenth annual National Harp Festival.

Monday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, violin recital by Arthur LeBlanc, assisted by Mme. Saint-Coeur, soprano.

Tuesday evening, March 4, in Symphony Hall, concert by Paul Vellucci, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 9, in Symphony Hall, concert by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 9, in Jordan Hall, concert by Marian Anderson, contralto.

Sunday evening, March 9, in Symphony Hall, concert by the student orchestra of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, Emil Mlynarski, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 9, at the Repertory Theater, concert by the Compinsky Trio.

Monday evening, March 10, in Jordan Hall, concert by Constane McGlinchee, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, March 11, in Jordan Hall, fifth supplementary matinee of the Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 11, in Jordan Hall, concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 12, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Musical Art Quartet of New York.

Friday afternoon, March 14, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by Povla Frijsh.

Saturday evening, March 15, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 15, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet.

Winning Streaks at Stake Tonight

Another capacity house and not a ticket available is the outlook for the seating arrangement at the Boston-Ottawa, National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden, tonight. It will be the fourth clash between the Senators and Boston and as the previous three were strenuously contested there is no reason to doubt but that this one will be too.

The Bruins are out to break Canadiens' record of 18-straight games without defeat and to date they have reached 14 and victory tonight will make the fifteenth. On the other hand Ottawa is not so far away from the same record, having played its last 10 successive games without defeat, winning 6 and tying 4.

These two teams have outstanding goaltenders and the two most colorful defensemen of the league in Shore with the Bruins and Clancy of the Senators and at each meeting the two try to out-feature each other as play progresses.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Possibly light showers late tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight and Sunday morning; temperature tonight not lower than about 40; colder late Sunday afternoon and night; increasing southwest winds shifting to northwest about Sunday afternoon.

Southern New England: Light rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning; warmer tonight; colder Sunday; much colder Sunday night; increasing south, shifting to northwest, winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain or snow flurries; warmer tonight; colder Sunday; much colder Sunday night; increasing south, shifting to west or northwest, winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Los Angeles	48
Atlantic City	38	Memphis	52
Boston	35	Nantucket	34
Buffalo	38	New Orleans	68
Calgary	4	New York	36
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	34
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	14	Portland, Me.	26
Des Moines	16	Portland, Ore.	34
Eastport	30	San Francisco	46
Hatteras	46	St. Louis	38
Helena	12	St. Paul	18
Galveston	62	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	68
Kansas City	22	Washington	36

High Tides at Boston

Height of tide, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

Silver and Silverplate
General Representative for
WILHELM WOLFF A/G PFORZHEIM
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NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE ENDS SESSION

Establishes Committee to Study Taxation of Retail Stores

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Tobey, Feb. 28, prorogued the New Hampshire Legislature, its two week special session at an end. The legislators will meet again on the last Wednesday in December.

The special session, which had been called to consider a tax equalization program developed by a recess commission after three years' study, resulted in the Legislature rejecting the entire program and left as its record a new law with two exceptions of local character.

A recess commission of seven members was established, charged with the task of studying taxation of retail stores and ordered to report to the next Legislature. This measure was sponsored by Senator Fred T. Wadleigh of Milford.

The Legislature also authorized a commission of three members, of which the state commissioner of highways is one, to study and designate a secondary highway system. This commission also will report to the next Legislature.

In its closing hours the Legislature adopted a joint resolution expressing the thanks of the State to members of the commission which served for three years without pay to draft the program of tax equalization which the Legislature in special session turned aside.

The rejection of the tax program was interpreted as throwing the question of tax equalization into the constitutional convention which is scheduled to meet in this city June 4 and into the regular session which will meet next January.

In proroguing the special session Governor Tobey made no reference to the rejection of the equalization program.

A flurry of excitement was thrown into the session when a proposal was advanced in the House to reconsider adoption of the adjournment resolution in order that consideration might be given to a last minute suggestion that the state gasoline tax be increased from 4 cents to 5 cents a gallon. This bill was thrown into unfinished business Feb. 27 when a division on a motion disclosed the absence of a quorum and the session automatically adjourned. This defeated the attempt to bring the measure back.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

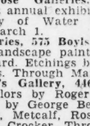
Presumably to make Boston Sibelius-conscious, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky placed two of the Finnish master's works on the seventeenth program of the symphony orchestra, for the concert pair scheduled for Feb. 28 and March 1, in Symphony Hall, Boston. These works were the Violin Concerto, with Richard Burgin, concermaster, as soloist ,and the Sixth Symphony, which, at the Friday afternoon concert, had its first Boston hearing.

Not that Sibelius was unheard of in Boston, apart from "Finlandia," the "Valse Triste" and "The Swan of Tuonela." The First, Third, Fifth and Seventh Symphonies were familiar, and the Violin Concerto was played twice with the orchestra by Maud Powell, and had been revived only a year ago by Mr. Burgin. Why was it chosen again so soon? Dr. Koussevitzky, it is said, likes to compel audiences to accept music that he admires. Thus it is reported that he purposes to repeat Debussy's "St. Sebastien" annually until it becomes popular. But this concerto was well received last year, and not only because Mr. Burgin was the player. On the present occasion, he was recalled several times after negotiating in masterly fashion the enormous difficulties of his part.

The symphony, which followed, appeared to us to be a worthy companion-piece to the composer's other works in this form. Like its fellows, it is characterized by a controlled turbulence, an austerity under which violent emotions are ever surging. Distinctly outdoor music, music of many moods, built by sternly restrained means. Now it is swept by icy winds, now made rhythmic by dance-like song, now near to exploding with repressed passion, now peaceful with ecclesiastical calm. This, we believe is music that will be listened to with respect and affection when much of the more resounding music of our day rests in the warehouse.

Perhaps because he found his program a little ascetic, Dr. Koussevitzky closed it with the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan." But, what was more important, he had opened it with Arnold Schoenberg's arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat, another novelty to Boston. Here was a masterpiece of a different order; a coat of many colors made by a master craftsman to dress out a piece that already had claim to greatness in its more modest churchly garb. Yet if we are to allow transcriptions, there is reason to demand that they be made by Schoenberg. He does not attempt here to atonalize Bach. Rather, with his mastery of orchestral resources, he installs a modern lighting system in Bach's magnificent edifice.

L. A. S.

The Boston Contribution Basket

Made in various colors of velour. A most practical and durable basket. Easy to pass and satisfactory in every way.
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Assorted Salted Nuts. Crisp and Fresh, per pound, $3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, $1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, $5.00 to $25.00 each.
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DIE CUT ANY SIZE OR SHAPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE
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ASSOCIATION SEEKS AID IN HELPING ADULT BLIND

Activities of the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind have been extended during the last year to include assistance to a weekly newspaper in Braille and establishment of an "experiment station," according to a statement by the association with its annual appeal for funds, which is about to be made.

The Association maintains three houses, the Rogers House at Thomas Square Park, South Boston; the Woolson House on Harvard Street, Cambridge, and the Annie E. Fisher House at 5 Hancock Street, Boston. Income from securities and investments held by the Association and miscellaneous receipts total $16,000. The balance of the budget is made up from popular contribution. Checks may be mailed to the Association care of the American Trust Co., 50 State Street, Boston.

Advertising Value of Newspaper Cited

The importance of the daily newspaper as an advertising medium is stressed by Frank J. Fahey, vice-president and general manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, in connection with the $10,000,000 campaign of Gillette in support of its new razors and blades.

"Gillette long ago demonstrated its faith in the American daily newspaper as an advertising medium," Mr. Fahey said. "It is not surprising, therefore, that we have set apart a substantial amount of our advertising budget for 1930 to tell our story to the American people through the American newspaper press.

"We feel that, in our new model razor and blades, we have the finest thing ever offered the men of the country for their daily shave. We are, naturally, desirous of putting our message across quickly. As a consequence we will tell it through large display advertisements in the daily newspapers of more than 200 American cities, in addition to similar advertisements in the national magazines.

"The daily newspaper is invaluable in such a campaign as ours. It reaches into every family circle and the response to its advertising is immediate. Not alone should business acumen direct such a manufacturer as Gillette to the daily newspaper. The most compelling of all motives—self-interest—should make him see the advantage of newspaper circulation. No dollar of an advertising appropriation could be more effectively spent than a dollar devoted to the purchase of advertising space in the daily newspapers of America."

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HOUSTON, TEXAS
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Second Series of
SIX HYMN SOLOS
containing
1. "God's Perfect Child."
2. "Do You Only Love the Loving?"
3. "Peace Be to This Congregation."
4. "Count Your Blessings"
5. "I've a Message for You"
6. "Dreams" (in a low key).
NEW YORK — G. Schirmer, Inc. — Price $1.50 net
LONDON — A. HAMMOND & CO. — New Bond St. — Price 6/- net
AUSTRALIA—Arthur Smyth 6 Park Ave., Gordon, N. S. W.

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Sod in six weeks! A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that chokes out weeds before they can grow! A deep, thick, uniform turf that's everlasting and makes your home a beauty spot! That's what you'll get if you plant Scott's Creeping Bent.
The New Super-Lawn
Creeping Bent—long recognized as the ideal grass for golf putting greens—is now producing Super Lawns. Instead of sowing seed, you plant stolons or the chopped grass—and in a few weeks you have a luxuriant lawn like the deep green pile of a Turkish carpet. Read all about this unusual grass in our illustrated booklet "Bent Lawns." Mailed on request.
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CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS . . .
filled with goodness!
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The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

RESTAURANTS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CETRULO WINS ANOTHER TITLE

Captures U. S. Junior Saber Championship by Narrow Margin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gerald I. Cetrulo, of the J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club of the French Y. M. C. A., captured his second championship in the week, Friday, when the United States junior saber title went to him following his victory in the junior foils on Tuesday. He had a far harder struggle to win, however, than on that occasion, as only one touch in the fenceoff for the title prevented John G. Ely of the Fencers' Club from acquiring the honor.

Third place was also won by touches, with Istvan B. de Bencze, formerly of Budapest, now a member of the New York Athletic Club, winning by the margin of two touches from Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Vince, with Sidney W. Stringer, of Yale University, a touch behind Bruder, in the regular final round. All three had won two bouts and lost the same number. The other finalist was Miguel A. de Capriles of the New York University Fencers' Club, composed of graduate students at the Hall of Fame institution, who won the epee junior title on Wednesday.

Only five of the New York qualifiers for the finals made their appearance in time for the bouts, Max Kapner of New York University failed to appear at the hour set and when he came was declared out of the competition for tardiness. The balance of the competitors were composed of three qualifiers from the Connecticut division, all being students at Yale University; and two from the Pennsylvania Division, from Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, making a total of 10. These were divided into two strips of five, with three survivors from each, as follows:

Strip 1—Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers Club and John G. Ely, New York Fencers' Club of the New York qualifiers; George W. Thompson, and Sidney W. Stringer of Yale University, qualifying from the Connecticut division, and Morton Bookler, Penn A. C., of the Pennsylvania Division. Ely de Capriles and Stringer, each with three victories and one defeat, were the survivors.

Strip 2—Gerald I. Cetrulo, Saltus Club, Istvan B. de Bencze, New York A. C., and Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince, all of the New York qualifiers; William R. Canada, Yale University, from the Connecticut division; and Charles Kolb, Penn A. C., Pennsylvania division. Bruder and de Bencze led with scores of 3—1, with the other place going to Cetrulo, 2—2.

In the finals, both Cetrulo and Ely won four bouts out of five, the former losing to de Bencze, 5—0, while Ely lost to Cetrulo, 5—4. Under the rules, a championship must be fenced off, and on the fenceoff, each fought so well that the expert judges, which included Leo Nunes, many-time champion; George H. Breed, Warren A. Dow and Norman C. Cohn, did not decide in favor of Cetrulo until after several minutes of discussion on each of the nine touches. But finally the odd touch and the bout went to the former Dartmouth captain, giving him the title and graduating him into the senior ranks. The third place was settled by touches, de Bencze having 19 against him, to 21 against Bruder and 22 against the Yale man. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Gerald I. Cetrulo, Saltus Club, defeated Bruder, 5—2; Capriles, 5—3, Ely, 5—4.
Stringer, 5—3; Ely, 5—4.
John G. Ely, Fencers' Club, defeated de Bencze, 5—3; Bruder, 5—1, de Capriles, 5—4; Stringer, 5—4.
Istvan B. de Bencze, New York A. C., defeated Cetrulo, 5—0; de Capriles, 5—4.
Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince, defeated de Bencze, 5—2; de Capriles, 5—4.
Sidney W. Stringer, Yale University, defeated de Bencze, 5—4; Bruder, 5—3.
Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club, defeated Stringer, 5—1.

H. L. BOWMAN WINS BERMUDA TROPHY

Edith Sigourney Wins Women's Singles Tennis Title

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Herbert L. Bowman gained permanent possession of the championship cup when he defeated Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., in the final round of men's singles in the Bermuda tennis championships Friday. The scores were 6—4, 0—3, 6—2.

Barnes played an excellent game, but found Bowman at top form, the defending champion's passing shots being the outstanding feature of the match.

Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston won the women's singles title by defeating Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., 2—6, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Anderson led at 5—1 in the final set, only to see Miss Sigourney rally, bring the score to 5—5 and finally win out at 8—6.

Barnes and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Dean Mathey and K. S. Pfaffman, 6—3, 6—1, and Bowman and John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., eliminated H. R. Guild and H. Caner, 6—0, 6—2, in the semifinals of the men's doubles.

BERMUDA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated B. P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 2—3, 6—3, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

B. P. Barnes and R. B. Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Dean Mathey and K. S. Pfaffman, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

H. L. Bowman, New York, and J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated H. R. Guild, Boston, and H. Caner, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—2.

PICK-UPS

THE Boston Braves' St. Petersburg training camp is beginning to look more like the home of a major-league baseball club, as most of the infielders and outfielders are now on the field taking part in daily workouts. A temporary infield has been made up of Sisler at first, James and Maguire alternating at second, the veteran Maranville at short, and Kahn at third. Richbourg, Rollings, Robertson, Bratcher and Welsh are the only players now missing. Of these men, Welsh is the only one who has not signed his contract, the others being on their way to St. Petersburg.

At Pensacola, Manager Charles Wagner of the Red Sox is continuing the task of getting his battery men in shape for the arrival of the remainder of the squad on Monday. He is letting up on the amount of work each day, to some extent, so as to eliminate any overwork on the part of his pitchers.

Manager J. Robert Shawkey has decided to spend some time teaching his New York Yankees the art of sliding into bases. In past years this practice has been eliminated, most of the time being put into the heavy batting practice for which the Yankees have been famous. Shawkey, however, believes that being able safely to steal a base in the pinch is very essential to the success of both a player and team, and so intends to include this practice in future years.

That Lary-Reese combination at short and second, respectively, on which Manager Shawkey is depending a great deal for a successful infield during the coming season, has taken the eye of all who have visited the Yankees' training camp at St. Petersburg. The two young players will liven up the New York infield greatly, if they are able to hold their positions against their veteran rivals.

F. Glenn Wright, outfielder with the Brooklyn Club, connected with one of the first home runs of the training season when he knocked the ball over the left field wall at Clearwater, Fla., on Friday. It was a record-tying hit, as only three other players—Cullop, Neis and Lee—have ever been able to accomplish it. W. A. Moore was in the box at the time.

Manager John J. McGraw is not going to be caught without enough outfield material, in the event that some of his veterans do not find it convenient to come to terms before the season starts. He announced on Friday the purchase of John A. Mostil from the Toledo Club of the American Association. The newcomer was one of the outstanding outfielders in the American League when with the Chicago White Sox, where he played for several years. However, R. A. Blakburne, manager of the Chicago club last season, could not find room for him on the team, so sold him outright to Toledo. He will report to the Giants as soon as possible.

The White Sox will not have a field captain during 1930 according to an announcement made on Friday by Manager Owen J. Bush. His reason for this change is not known.

Newport Is Preparing for a Big Yachting Season

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Shaking off a lethargy of nearly two decades this famous port is preparing again to become the yachting center of the Western Hemisphere, through the shifting of the scene of the America's Cup match, as well as all the trial races from Sandy Hook to eastern Block Island Sound. Indeed, it looks as if the pleasure craft fleet in the eastern Narragansett next September would equal, if it does not exceed, that which will gather in the Thames three months before for the Harvard and Yale regatta.

Brenton's Cove, under the lee of Fort Adams, will once more be an ocean paddock for prospective cup defenders. The dainty little station of the New York Yacht Club is being brushed up for the largest concourse of yachtsmen since its establishment 50 years ago. Government patrol for both the trial and cup races is being secured, and the two boat yards have been signed up for hauling purposes by the managers of three of the big queens. The fourth will probably have her overhauling at Bristol. Furthermore, the harbor will float the first challenger since the doughty little cutter Galatea with her spunky skipper, Lieut. William Henn, dropped in back in 1887, the year after losing the match with the Mayflower. None of the Valkyries ever visited Newport, nor did the city ever look down on a Shamrock.

Every aspirant for America's Cup defense has visited Newport, but the only challengers to appear have been the Cambria in 1870 which sailed on the cruise after her defeat in the first match in New York harbor, the Genesta in 1885 and the Galatea, just mentioned both in 1886 and 1887.

All the cup yachts, with the exception of those in 1901 and 1903, which were moored outside the Torpedo station, have used Brenton's Cove, and it is there that four moorings, with half a ton of stone each, will be dropped late in April and will be used by the Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise for the greater part of the summer. It is expected that the lighthouse department will drop a special buoy 9 miles southeast of Brenton's Reef lightship which will be used as one end of the starting line for the 30 or 40 races which will be sailed over this new course.

The Newport Ship Yard is preparing to look after the Yankee and Whirlwind, while the Williams and Manchester yard will have charge of the Enterprise. The Weetamoe will probably have her overhauling at Bristol, where the Herreshoff Company is prepared to extend service to the Shamrock V. It is reported, however, that the Lipton boat will make New Bedford her headquarters, as there are excellent facilities at Pierce and Kilburn's yard, with perhaps a little dredging.

Excellent landing facilities for yachts flying the burgees of other clubs will be offered by the new Ida Lewis Yacht Club, close by Benton's Cove. This club, which occupies the little white lighthouse on Lime Rock, made famous by the bravery of the woman whose name it bears, was organized two years ago through the efforts of Dr. Horace P. Beck, the leader in the motorboat regattas held at Newport the last three years.

Then there is the old Newport Yacht Club with a station and landing stage near Long Wharf, within a stone's throw of the railroad station, while the navy and coast guard launches will use the big landing which was built during the war.

COLUMBIA IS ALMOST ASSURED OF TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University practically clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate basketball title Friday evening on its own floor, when it came from behind in the second half to defeat the Yale University team by a score of 46 to 30. Yale led at half time by a score of 15 to 13, but were overtaken in the final session when David N. Jones '32, also well known in tennis circles, tallied 15 points, going in as a substitute for Samuel Schoenfeld '31, at left forward.

COLUMBIA		YALE
Schoenfeld, Jones, Jaffe, lf	rg	Beyer, Beane
Bender, Obey, Hackett, rf	lg	Nanry
Gregory, Ballon, c	c	Patterson, Pennell
Tys, Middleton, lg	rf	Booth, Lindenberg
Maguirk, Lautkin, rg	lf	Horwitz

Score—Columbia University 46, Yale University 30. Goals from floor—Jones 4, Gregory 4, Bender 2, Tys 2, Maguirk 2, Schoenfeld 2 for Columbia; Beane 3, Nanry 3, Horwitz 3 for Yale. Goals from foul—Jones 7, Gregory 4, Bender, Tys, Maguirk for Columbia; Beane 3, Beyer 2, Pennell 2, Booth 2, Lindenberg 2, Nanry for Yale. Referee—Thomas Degnan. Umpire—David Walsh.

COLORADO UNIVERSITY WINS

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—University of Colorado team today was the basketball champion of the eastern division of the Rocky Mountain Conference after its victory Friday night over the Colorado College Cagers, 27 to 24.

Duluth Wins From St. Louis Six, 2 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	18	11	11	61	54	47
Tulsa	15	13	12	73	62	43
Duluth	13	16	12	67	69	42
St. Paul	14	12	13	75	72	40
St. Louis	12	10	17	77	94	34
Minneapolis	12	10	19	67	69	34

RESULTS FRIDAY

Duluth 2, St. Louis 0.
St. Paul 1, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 1, Tulsa 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth cut down the advantage of Kansas City and Tulsa in the race for the American Hockey Association lead by shutting out St. Louis, 2-to-0, in a fast game here Friday night. Both goals were made in the second period when Mitchell scored on a pass from Langlois and Scott made an unassisted goal. St. Louis missed several opportunities that should have been converted, but failed when the forwards overskated or Turner was too fast in the nets.

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Green, Merrill, lw	rw	Hill, Headly
Scott, Mitchell, c	c	Goyer, Powley
Forslund, Goodman, Leswick, rw	lw	Cameron, Acaster
Langlois, Bergl, ld	rd	Jamieson, Breen
Davis, rd	ld	Clark
Turner, g	g	Kearney

Score—Duluth 2, St. Louis 0. Goals—Mitchell, Scott for Duluth. Assists—Langlois for Duluth. Referee—Ambrose Moran, Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul failed in its effort to attain third place in the American Hockey Association here Friday night when Kansas City came from behind in the third period to tie the score at 1 to 1.

ST. PAUL		KANSAS CITY
Conroy, Wilson, lw	rw	Dunfield, McCormick
Thorsteinson, Des Jardins, c	c	Mitchell, Campbell
Morrison, Romnes, Sande, rw	lw	Scott, Ranger
Goheen, ld	rd	Munro
Mulligan, Rennie, rd	ld	McLeod, Halderson
Stark, g	g	Byrne

Score—St. Paul 1, Kansas City 1. Goals—Des Jardins for St. Paul; McLeod for Kansas City. Assists—Romnes for St. Paul. Referee—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis and Tulsa played to a 1-to-1 tie in a fast and rough American Hockey Association game here Friday night, marked by 14 penalties and the imposition of two fines on Stuart, Minneapolis manager.

MINNEAPOLIS		TULSA
Stuart, Crawford, Redding, lw	rw	Marker, Wakeford
Denneny, Westwick, c	c	McPherson, Sheppard
Gordon, DePaul, rw	lw	Moffatt, Metcalfe
Scaborn, Burns, ld	rd	Williams, Borland
Coutu, rd	ld	Hanson
Grant, g	g	McCusker

Score—Minneapolis 1, Tulsa 1. Goals—Burns for Minneapolis; Williams for Tulsa. Assist—Marker for Tulsa. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods, 10 minutes overtime.

Miss Van Wie Wins and Enters Finals

ORMOND BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Miss Virginia Van Wie, defending champion in the women's South Atlantic golf tournament, advanced to the final round Friday when she won a four and two verdict from Miss Marion Bennett, New Britain, Conn. Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, Mich., earned the right to meet Miss Van Wie in the finals, when she disposed of Miss Ruth Replogle, Oklahoma City, six and five.

Miss Van Wie played the greatest golf of her career, posting a card of 38—35—73—men's par for the course, which bettered by one stroke the women's course record. Going one over par on the first nine, but making up for these slips with birdies on the third and fourth, she reached the turn in 38, all even with Miss Bennett, who was out in 39, winning the ninth hole to go even.

Coming home Miss Van Wie went up again at the tenth. A birdie four on the long fourteenth gave Virginia a lead of two and she went dormie when she sunk a two on the fifteenth. The sixteenth went to Miss Van Wie when she scored a three. With a chance to break the course record she played the last two holes perfectly, taking five on both.

The final today with Mrs. Hanley should produce one of the greatest matches of the season since the latter is at present on the top of her game. She coasted to the turn this morning in 38 to start home four up on the Oklahoma girl. Mrs. Hanley allowed her to win but one hole during the match, the sixth, where the ultimate winner required a six.

LONDON SETS BACK WINDSOR CHAMPIONS

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	21	8	7	104	64	50
Buffalo	22	3	11	85	55	47
London	22	3	12	104	83	47
Detroit	20	6	11	105	67	44
Windsor	17	8	12	109	81	43
Hamilton	8	6	21	78	99	22
Niagara Falls	6	6	22	56	101	18
Toronto	7	2	26	64	157	16

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—London Panthers shattered Windsor's hopes of another professional hockey championship here Friday night by scoring three goals in a spectacular drive early in the third period that gained them a 3-to-2 victory. The Bulldogs went into the final period with a 2-to-0 lead, but inside of two minutes the Londoners had tied up the game and inside of five minutes were leading. More than 5000 fans saw their favorites go down to defeat, where a victory appeared in the making. Rodden, clever center of the visitors, figured in all three of London's goals, scoring one himself and assisting in the other two.

LONDON		WINDSOR
Sorrell, Briden, Rice, lw	rw	Carson, Lever
Rodden, Grosvenor, Briden, Palandro, c	c	Neville, Hinsperger
Brydson, Groh, rw	lw	Emms, Duncan
Loughlin, ld	rd	Brown, Hinsperger
Holway, rd	ld	Arbour, Hinsperger, Bellemer
Dolson, g	g	Cox

Score—London 3, Windsor 2. Goals—Rodden, Brydson, Sorrell for London; Neville, Emms for Windsor. Assists—Rodden 2 for London; Neville for Windsor. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS. ST. JOHN'S

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—It was announced on Friday that the lacrosse game between St. John's College of this city and the Oxford-Cambridge team, the first to be played in this country by the British representatives, will be contested in Washington on April 1. The game will assume an official character, and receptions to the players of both teams by the State Department and the British Embassy will take place in connection with it.

SEWANEE FIVE IN SURPRISE WIN

ATLANTA (AP)—The purple-clad basketball team of the University of The South sprung the first surprise of the 1930 Southern Conference tournament by turning back North Carolina State College of Agriculture, defending champions, 25 to 19, in the opening game here Friday afternoon. The North Carolina State five was held to two field goals during the first half, while Sewanee was scoring six, to lead at the half, 16 to 7.

SELIGSON IN SEMIFINALS

McDonald, Ryan and Lavine Also Advance in Intercollegiate Indoor Tennis

LARNED CUP INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TENNIS TEAM STANDING

	Points
Dartmouth College	12
Lehigh University	10
Yale University	10
University of Pennsylvania	9
Princeton University	4
Cornell University	4
Harvard University	3
Syracuse University	2
Amherst College	2
Colgate University	1

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Three seeded players including Julius Seligson '30 of Lehigh University, twice winner of the trophy, and Theodore D. McDonald '30 of Dartmouth College, runner-up in 1929, reached the semifinal round of the Larned Cup indoor tennis tournament at Cornell University Friday. The tournament carries with it the intercollegiate indoor tennis title of the United States.

The seeded player who failed to survive the quarterfinal round was Walter F. Thomas '31 of Princeton University, who lost a three-set match to Robert W. Ryan '31 of Yale University. Gabriel Lavine '30 of the University of Pennsylvania is the other semifinalist.

While Lavine and McDonald won their matches in straight sets, Lavine getting three victories and McDonald two, Seligson found John M. Richardson '32 of Dartmouth, troublesome.

The Lehigh captain, Seligson, intercollegiate champion, dropped the first set at 6—4, when his drive lacked speed and depth, but he rallied strongly to take the second set with the loss of only one game. The third set was slow, Seligson getting a lead and running it out at 6—3.

Dartmouth, with 12 points, led the 12 teams for the team trophy, when McDonald and Richardson won their way to the semifinals in doubles.

Ryan's victory over Thomas, the only upset of the day's play, came as a result of a fine baseline drive, which he used to good advantage. He kept Thomas busy covering court by working his drives down the sidelines, and Thomas failed to stand the pace. Ryan took the deciding set by 6—1. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES

—First Round

Gabriel Lavine '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Karl H. Behm '30, Syracuse University, 6—2, 6—2.

Malcolm T. Hill '32, Harvard University, defeated Robert Stone '31, Columbia University, 6—1, 7—5.

B. W. Detwiler '30, Cornell University, defeated Robert S. Bowditch '30, Amherst College, 6—4, 6—4.

Walter F. Thomas '31, Princeton University, defeated Howard S. Roe '31, Columbia University, 6—2, 6—3.

George E. Lockhart '31, Princeton University, defeated Emmanuel Kardon '30, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, defeated Robert F. Hofheins '31, Colgate University, 6—1, 6—2.

John H. Pitman '30, Yale University, defeated Charles I. Okerbloom '30, Ohio State University, 6—1, 6—2.

Edgar B. Ward '30, Harvard University, defeated Donald J. Kent '31, Colgate University, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh University, defeated Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, 6—1, 7—5.

John M. Richardson '32, Dartmouth College, defeated G. H. Weltner '32, Cornell University, 6—3, 6—0.

Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, defeated Lawrence LeR. Dritz '31, Syracuse University, 6—1, 6—2.

B. W. Detwiler '30, Cornell University, defeated Malcolm T. Hill '32, Harvard University, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Walter F. Thomas '31, Princeton University, defeated Edgar B. Ward '30, Harvard University, 6—2, 8—6.

Gabriel Lavine '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated John H. Pitman '30, Yale University, 6—3, 6—4.

Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, defeated George E. Lockhart '31, Princeton University, 6—4, 4—6.

Carl L. Dennison '32, Ohio State University, defeated Sydney R. Snitkin '31, Lehigh University, 1—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Third Round

Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh University, defeated John M. Richardson '32, Dartmouth College, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, defeated Carl L. Dennison '32, Ohio State University, 9—7, 6—4.

Gabriel Lavine '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated B. W. Detwiler '30, Cornell University, 6—2, 7—5.

Robert W. Ryan '31, Yale University, defeated Walter F. Thomas '31, Princeton University, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Julius Seligson '30 and Sydney R. Snitkin '31, Lehigh University, defeated Charles I. Okerbloom '30 and Carl L. Dennison '32, Ohio State University, 6—2, 6—0.

Malcolm T. Hill '32 and Edgar B. Ward '30, Harvard University, defeated Raymond Stone '31 and Howard S. Roe '31, Columbia University, 6—3, 7—5.

Theodore D. McDonald '30 and John M. Richardson '32, Dartmouth College, defeated O. J. Smith Jr. '30 and M. P. Miles '31, Cornell University, 6—3, 7—5.

Robert S. Bowditch '30 and Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, defeated Walter F. Thomas '31 and George E. Lockhart '31, Princeton University, 6—2, 9—7.

Second Round

Gabriel Lavine '30 and Emanuel Kardon '30, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Karl H. Behm '30 and Lawrence LeR. Dritz '31, Syracuse University, 6—0, 6—3.

Theodore D. McDonald '30 and John M. Richardson '32, Dartmouth College, defeated Malcolm T. Hill '32 and Edgar B. Ward '30, Harvard University, 6—2, 6—4.

Julius Seligson '30 and Sydney R. Snitkin '31, Lehigh University, defeated Robert S. Bowditch '30 and Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31, Amherst College, 6—3, 6—1.

Stowell W. Mears '30 and Arthur S. Wright '31, Yale University, defeated Robert F. Hofheins '31 and Donald J. Kent '31, Colgate University, 6—3, 6—4.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	17	5	8	52	28	39
Vancouver	15	7	8	64	39	37
Seattle	12	8	10	61	46	32
Victoria	5	2	23	40	104	12

VANCOUVER DEFEATS CUBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Overcoming an early lead, the Vancouver Lions defeated Victoria's Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest here Friday night, 3 to 1. The Lions strengthened their position in second place by the victory. Victoria scored first in the opening period, Conundson registering with just one second of play remaining. Vancouver tied the score 17 minutes later in the second session when Beattie registered after skating the length of the ice. Less than two minutes after the third period started Vancouver had the winning score from a pretty combination play between Beattie and J. Jerwa. Beattie accounted for the goal. Brennan added Vancouver's last score with two minutes to go.

WALKER'S GOAL WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

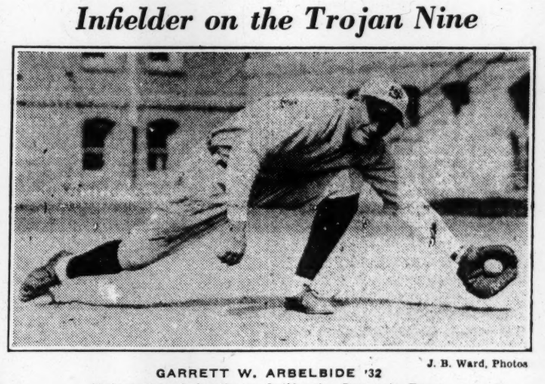
SEATTLE, Wash.—Jack Walker, veteran of the Seattle Eskimos, came through with the winning goal in one of the most thrilling games of the season here Friday night as Seattle defeated Portland in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, 3 to 2. Walker's goal was scored after two minutes of play in the overtime. Seattle opened the scoring in the first period after 10 minutes when Reinikka's shot entered the net. Portland tied it up early in the second period when Teel's effort was good. The Eskimos regained their lead when Sutherland slipped in Walker's pass. McGoldrick's goal with 1m. 41s. remaining in the third period sent the game into the extra period. Walker's shot won the game for Seattle.

CALIFORNIA QUINTET ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—J. F. Coffield '31, forward on the University of California varsity basketball team, was unanimously elected captain for the 1931 campaign.

Infielder on the Trojan Nine



GARRETT W. ARBELBIDE '32
University of Southern California Baseball Team

J. B. Ward, Photos

Washington Five Assured of Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Championship of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference was cinched by the University of Washington five here Friday night, by a 32-to-25 victory over the University of Oregon.

The game was one of the hardest-fought contests ever seen on the local court. Leadership was not established until the last five minutes of play when Harold W. McClary '30, Washington Center, scored four field goals and one free throw to overcome Oregon's two-point advantage and put the huskies indisputably in the lead. Oregon led twice during the game, and had the score tied four times.

McClary was high point man for the contest with 11 points. Vincent R. Dolp '32 led for Oregon with 7 points.

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Swanson, lf	rg	Levoff, Dolp, Hughes
Jaloff, rf, lg		Horner, Stevens, Levoff, Fletcher
McClary, c	c	Eberhart
Cairney, lg	rf	Keenan, Rubenstein, Stevens, Horner
West, rg	lf	Dolp, Calkins, Olinger, Keenan, Horner

Score—University of Washington 32, University of Oregon 25. Goals from floor—McClary 5, Jaloff 5, Cairney 2, Swanson 2 for Washington; Stevens 2, Keenan, Dolp, Calkins, Eberhart, Fletcher for Oregon. Goals from foul—Cairney 2, Swanson, McClary for Washington; Dolp 5, Levoff 3, Keenan 2, Calkins for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman. Umpire—Gene Kunz.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—State College of Washington completed its home basketball schedule by defeating the University of Idaho, 36 to 23. The first half was close with the lead changing nine times, but Washington State went ahead, 19 to 13, at the half. Idaho staged a late rally but could not overcome the Pullman margin. Washington State has won two of the three games with Idaho, with the final contest tonight. The summary:

WASHINGTON STATE		IDAHO
Buckley, Nugent, lf	rg	Hale, Collins
Holden, Carlson, rf	lg	Howard, Christians
Endslow, Hein, c	c	Hurley, Thompson
Van Tuyl, Pesco, lg	lf	Sneddon
McLarney, Ellingsen, rg	rf	Sneddon

Score—State College of Washington 36, University of Idaho 23. Goals from floor—Van Tuyl 4, McLarney 2, Holstein 3, Hein 2, Buckley, Ellingsen, Pesco for Washington State; Stowell 6, Howard 2, Christians, Hale, Sneddon for Idaho. Goals from foul—Buckley 2, Holsten, Endslow, Hein, McLarney for Washington State; Hale for Idaho. Referee—William Mulligan, Spokane.

NELSON IN FINAL WITH A. R. BANUET

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Alfred R. Banuet of San Francisco will defend his Amateur Athletic Union of the United States handball title against George Nelson of Baltimore and, with his new partner, A. Woodman Painter of San Francisco, will play Jack Srenco and Herman Dworman of Detroit, for the A. A. U. national doubles title. Banuet now is coholder of the doubles championship with Lane McMillan of San Francisco.

Banuet and Painter entered the doubles final late Friday by defeating Willis B. Kammann and Lawrence Rothenberg of Detroit, 21—3, 21—13, while Srenco and Dworman won 21—18, 21—20, from John Endsevick and Joseph Goodreau of Cleveland.

In the singles semifinal Banuet conquered Joseph B. Powers of Los Angeles, 21—7, 21—19. In the other singles semifinal Nelson won from Albert Nobelmann, also of Baltimore, 21—10, 21—14. The summary:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Alfred R. Banuet, San Francisco, defeated Joseph B. Powers, Los Angeles, 21—7, 21—19.
George Nelson, Baltimore, defeated Albert Holbelmann, Baltimore, 21—10, 21—14.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Alfred R. Banuet and A. Woodman Painter, San Francisco, defeated Willis A. Kammann and Lawrence Rothenberg, Detroit, 21—3, 21—13.
Jack Srenco and Herman Dworman, Detroit, defeated John Endsevick and Joseph Goodreau, Cleveland, 21—18, 21—20.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Columbia 46, Yale 29.
Boston 48, Alumni 28.
Washington State 36, Idaho 23.
Washington 32, Oregon 25.
Trinity 33, Brooklyn P. I. 22.
Syracuse 46, Rochester 27.
Alabama 31, Clemson 22.
W. & L. 33, Mississippi 29.
Duke 43, Louisiana 26.
Tennessee 28, Virginia M. I. 20.
Kentucky 26, Maryland 21.
Sewanee 25, N. C. State 19.
Notre Dame 29, Butler 16.
Millikin 26, Monmouth 25.
Mount Union 33, Western Reserve 28.
Alma 36, Hillsdale 21.
Ripon 41, Lawrence 33.
Kalamazoo 23, Hope 21.
Creighton 44, Kansas 20.
Iowa Wesleyan 49, Parsons 21.
Superior 37, Stout Institute 19.
St. Olaf 33, St. John's 22.
Grinnell 36, Oklahoma Aggies 25.
Detroit 36, St. Xavier 24.
North Central 33, Lake Forest 25.
Doane 35, Nebraska Wesleyan 16.
Midland 38, Chadron Normal 22.
Shurtleff 37, McKendree 26.
Coe 40, Hamline 25.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH WIN

MONTE CARLO, France (AP)—American and British tennis stars eliminated two strong French combinations in the doubles semifinals of the Butler Cup tournament here Friday. William T. Tilden 2d and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. defeated Christian Boussus and Rene de Buzelet, 6—4, 4—6, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, and the Englishmen, H. W. Austin and Charles W. Kingsley eliminated Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, defending cup holders, in a brilliant upset, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 5—7, 8—6.

NORWICH RIFLEMEN WIN AGAIN

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Two victories recorded by the Norwich University riflemen on Friday brought their string of consecutive victories to 17. They defeated State College of Washington, 3726 to 3579, and Cooper Union College, 1356 to 1228. Their victory over Cooper Union was their third in the New England Intercollegiate Rifle League. It continued the cadets at top place in the league.

BRICE WINS DIXIE TOURNEY

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Harcourt Brice, Miami, defeated Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., 6 and 5, in the 36 holes finals of the annual Dixie amateur golf championship over the Miami Country Club course on Friday. Brice shot steady golf throughout, finishing the first 18 holes six up on his opponent. He held his advantage during the afternoon round to gain an easy victory.

Harvard Athletes Improve Standing

Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard, today released the mid-year scholastic records of Harvard undergraduates engaged in the five major sports at Cambridge.

Analysis of the figures indicate that the upper classmen engaged in Harvard athletics have been successful in improving their scholastic averages. On the other hand, the records of the freshman class suffer in comparison with the record of the exceptionally competent freshman class a year ago, which excelled both in scholarship, and athletics.

The records have been divided into four classes. The first class contains honor men, those men who are gaining distinction or have "Dean's list" grade which indicates a B average or better. The second group is made up of high-class men who have an average above C. The third group is made up of border line men who have a C average or are on the border line of probation. The fourth class is made up of men who are on probation because of their records, and consequently are ineligible for competition.

Football has the highest percentage of men on probation but, notwithstanding, football men made the most improvement scholastically inasmuch as it is second in the high-pass group, and third in the honors group.

The freshman class suffered severely from football men going on probation. The grades of 70 football men were used as a basis for the figures and nine of 16 men on probation were members of the freshman class who played against the Yale freshmen team last fall. Twenty-seven men took part in the freshman game.

Track men lead all other sports in the percentage of honor men in their ranks. Baseball has the greatest percentage of men in the high-pass group.

As a rule men who compete in rowing show a high record in scholastic work. Crew ranks second in the honor class but it has 16 per cent of its men on probation.

The leader in the scholar athlete group is William W. Foshay '31, and on the second varsity football team and a member of the lacrosse team. He received four A's. W. Barry Wood Jr., member of the varsity football and hockey teams, and a three-sport athlete, maintained his average of freshman year and received three A's and one B. The best scholar among the crew men is John S. Wintringham '30, who has three A's and two B's, and is a member of the engineering school. Oscar Sutermeister '32, varsity pole vaulter, is the scholastic leader of the track squad with two A's and two B's. H. D. Everett '31, with one A and three B's, is the scholastic leader of the hockey squad, and B. H. Bassett '32, outfielder, with four B's, leads the baseball players. The ranking manager is Albert Pratt '33, freshman football manager last fall. He has an average of two A's and two B's.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS FROM CITY COLLEGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—University of Pennsylvania scored easy victories at both ends of the swimming and waterpolo against the College of the City of New York in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League series in the City College pool Friday, winning the swimming meet by a score of 43 to 19 and then defeating the locals in the waterpolo game 30 to 10.

Harold Kramer '33, a new addition of value to the local team, set a new college record for the quarter-mile freestyle swim by making the distance in 5m. 48s. to win the event. The only other victory came to Walter Cronan '31, who won the backstroke event for the first time this season, defeating his team mate, Murray Gartner, in slow time. E. A. Teaf '30, with victories in the 50 and 100 and as anchor man in the successful relay team, accounted for the victory lead of the visitors. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania; W

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY CYRUS S. ROGERS, C. S.

Cyrus S. Rogers, C. S., of San Francisco, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: Demonstrable Spiritual Truth," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

Of the many things done for the good of mankind by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, one of the most noteworthy was the establishment by her, in 1898, of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

That board was originally composed of five members. Today the Board of Lectureship consists of twenty-six earnest, consecrated men and women who are endeavoring to comply with the command of the Master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Through their efforts the healing and redemptive gospel of Christian Science is being carried to every quarter of the globe.

We have with us tonight a member of this Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. If you will listen to his message attentively you will, I feel sure, be benefited by it, in the measure of your receptivity and responsiveness.

It is my pleasure to present to you Mr. Cyrus S. Rogers, of San Francisco, California.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

If you were told that there is a book which explains in minute detail a scientific thought modus, whereby all disease and misery and failure can be overcome and eliminated from human experience,—a book which shows its students how to walk so closely in the path of Christ Jesus that they shall be able to repeat the works he did,—would it seem to you fanciful and too good to be true? Let me hasten to assure you, my friends, that there is indeed such a book. Simply to remind you of this fact and to impress it upon your thought is one of the greatest services I can render you. I refer to Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy.

In this book, for the first time in history, spiritual truth has been set forth as a demonstrable Science, which anyone may study, understand, and prove for himself. Think of such a privilege! A greater blessing and benefaction to mankind there could not possibly be.

The book was first published in 1875, and its letter and spirit were perfected by its author in order that the language and meaning might be so clear and unmistakable that no sincere seeker could err therein. It is the one standard guide to pure metaphysics and says to every student and practitioner of spiritual [illegible] of Isaiah: "This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left."

Many years ago in time of need as great as a mortal can know, this book came into my possession in a remarkable way. It was in immediate and direct answer to prayer, to an appeal to God for help and guidance. Up to the very day when the book was placed in my hands, in an hour when my condition was desperate, I had never seen a copy of the book and did not know of its existence. It helped me at once, filled me with hope, and opened up a new world of power of which I had been entirely ignorant. It showed me the error of expecting to get a true solution to anything from a material source. My condition today is heavenly compared with the disease and suffering and darkness in which I seemed to be so hopelessly engulfed when Science and Health was first brought to my attention; and I have done not a single thing in the intervening years except to apply this teaching to my thinking.

What has thus far been proved removes all doubt that here is the solution to life's problems. Thousands of persons have had and are having the proofs of healing, and have gained the absolute conviction that the way of salvation and the day of salvation are indeed here. The human race is no longer defenseless. The weapons of our warfare are now complete, and the possibility of overcoming all evil, and of eliminating sin, sickness, and death from consciousness is no longer a Utopian dream. It is an actual experience in Christian Science. Its accomplishment has begun, and will increase with every passing day.

I have a friend who was healed of total blindness in Christian Science. She could not tell noonday from midnight. She was treated some ten weeks by a Christian Science practitioner. At the end of that time she could see to read Science and Health, and completed her healing through her own effort. Her eyes became as clear as a child's. She has devoted her life since to helping others out of darkness into light.

One time while traveling on a train I became engaged in conversation with a man who seemed completely engrossed in materiality and fleshly appetites. A physical body and its demands seemed to be the only thing of which he was conscious. He asked several questions about Christian Science, which I tried to avoid and answered as briefly as possible, believing it to be useless to discuss the subject with one in his state of mind. But something had evidently impressed him for he immediately sent to The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston for a copy of Science and Health. The reading of the book quickly and completely transformed his life. His bad habits dropped away and became intolerably offensive to his awakened consciousness. Today he is a humble, clean living, Christian man.

These are the natural and inevitable effects on every consciousness which it touches of the healing and purifying stream of life which is flowing to humanity from the pages of this marvelous book.

The Bible and Science and Health, together with Mrs. Eddy's other writings, are the complete and only textbooks of Christian Science. These books are correlative. They complete and sustain each other. After many years of reading these books together, careful students invariably acknowledge the complete unity and harmony of their teaching.

Think of the comfort and beauty and power of this understanding! What a relief from the multiplicity of creeds and dogmas and beliefs which have perplexed the Christian world, based mostly upon a literal interpretation of certain passages in the Bible, and not upon a spiritual interpretation and broad understanding of its teachings as a whole.

The Bible is not a contradictory and impractical book when properly and spiritually interpreted. The spiritual understanding of the Scriptures and especially of the words and works of Jesus, as unfolded in Science and Health, reveals the Comforter or ever present Christ, the Saviour of the world. Science and Health makes Bible readers and Bible lovers of every one of its students, giving them an insight into its metaphysical meaning and application, and they see that the Bible was given to us to spiritualize our sense of being. Instead of permitting it to do this, mankind had stubbornly held to its material sense of existence and tried to read that sense into the sacred Scriptures, thereby vitiating their divine purpose and influence and closing the door of salvation, until Science and Health came with its Key and opened wide that door through right interpretation. As we learn to read the Bible spiritually we begin to read our daily lives and the universe spiritually; our world becomes a thought world, a world of Spirit instead of a world of matter, and eternal life is seen to be inevitable.

Every fundamental question that has puzzled mankind through the ages, or that can be asked, is fully and finally answered in Christian Science, when thought is ready to appreciate and understand the answer. It faces every point fairly and squarely, and evades not a single issue. But let me remind you here that Christian Science is not a mere theory, a religious profession, or just a pleasant philosophy of life. It is a demonstrable Science, a living truth, and we must be ready to put into practice and demonstrate what we perceive of it as we go along.

I shall now discuss with you a few of the basic teachings of Christian Science, as set forth in the Bible and Science and Health. I do not ask you to try to accept these teachings, but with close attention and open mind to weigh and consider them. If you have received false impressions of Christian Science through chance remarks and adverse criticisms, from whatever source or motive, I am sure you will see how unjust and wide of the mark they have been. No one should be deprived of the blessings of Christian Science through misconception or misrepresentation. Each one has a right to know what Christian Science actually teaches and not be misled by what somebody who knows little or nothing of the subject says it teaches. What the critics object to, Christian Scientists would usually object to equally, if Christian Science taught anything even remotely resembling what they criticize. The fact is, that one who has not made a deep and thorough study of Christian Science and tested its teachings honestly in practice, is unable to form a correct opinion about it. What would be thought of one who had never studied mathematics, could not even work the simplest problems in mathematics making blind and emphatic statements about what mathematics teaches and what could or could not be done in it.

The Language of Spirit

Now the first thing I want to emphasize, is the fact that Christian Science has practically given us a new language. Not new words, but has greatly amplified the meanings of words. Is it not self-evident that the words of a human language, which we have been accustomed to applying mostly in a material way, are inadequate media with which to teach a purely spiritual Science, unless these words are given a higher significance? The failure to make this discrimination between the lower and the higher, the material and the spiritual, meanings of words, is one of the principal causes of confusion and misunderstanding in discussing the subject, and in reading the Bible.

Near the end of Science and Health is a chapter under the heading of "Glossary." Here the spiritual meaning of a few of the important words of the Bible is clearly given. This is a key to the meaning of other words, and is certainly a fulfillment of the prophecy of Jesus: "They shall speak with new tongues." Let me read to you out of this chapter the definitions of the two most important words in the language, and the very basis of Christian Science. The two words are God and man. Here is the definition of God:

"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Here is the definition of man:

"The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind."

You can readily see how far removed from the ordinary sense are these definitions. Christian Science is a radical teaching; but is not a radical change in our conception of things necessary to effect radical results? What has the old material way of thinking done for us? What can it ever do for us? A divine understanding of things is opened in Christian Science; a new conception of the universe is born. The seven nouns: Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, contained in the definition of God, are always capitalized in Christian Science literature to distinguish them from lower considerations of the same words, and are synonymous terms,—all mean the same thing. They are the seven most appropriate terms taken from human language and given their highest significance, to define God to our thought so scientifically as to enable us to demonstrate His presence, power, and government in our lives.

Mind as God

Consider for a moment the term Mind as a synonym for God. The general belief is that mind is something personal, something in a physical body, gray matter in the brain, etc.; that each of us has a mind of his own, and so there are myriads of minds, all more or less in conflict with each other. Christian Science teaches that there is only one Mind, a universal divine Principle that pervades all space. Spiritual man reflects infinite divine Mind and is in a constant, unbroken state of unity therewith. As the Bible says: "In Him we live, and move, and have our being." Paul referred to this universal Mind when he said: "Let this Mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." A Christian Scientist is constantly endeavoring to radiate and express more and more of this perfect and infinite Mind. And he is endeavoring to silence and to express less and less of what is termed in Christian Science mortal mind.

By mortal mind is meant all negative conditions of thought,—all fearing, worrying, imagining, supposing, believing; all disease, sin, death, ignorance, superstition, materialism; in short, everything contrary and antagonistic to the real Mind or God. Paul referred to this mind as the "carnal mind," which he said is "enmity against God." Mortal mind has the same relation to divine Mind that darkness has to light. Light is positive. Darkness is negative—the mere absence of light. When light and darkness are brought together, everyone knows what happens. You can know just as certainly what will happen when the activity of divine Mind and its attributes is realized in a human consciousness where mortal mind has seemed to occupy most of the ground. And you will make the greatest discovery and receive the greatest inspiration possible if you make the test fairly. The kingdom of heaven will open to you. You will find that Christian Science is indeed the Science of sciences; that it is actually demonstrable; that it is possible for us to overcome, here and now, our false mortal beliefs, and to realize and experience more and more of present spiritual good. Remember that divine Mind is absolutely perfect, pure, free; unlimited and universal in power, presence, and knowledge. It is the very substance of the universe,—the basis of all life. It is our Father and Mother, the source and origin of all consciousness and being. It is self-existent, self-contained, self-operative under its own omnipotent and harmonious law. It is God. Nothing can influence this Mind to be or do or think other than in accordance with its own nature and character. There is no hypnotism, mesmerism, suggestion, or human will in Christian Science. Every effort a genuine Christian Scientist makes is based upon this one divine Mind. It is entirely a spiritual process. It is impossible to do evil or try to work for selfish personal ends against the rights of others and be a Christian Scientist. The good which comes to humanity through the demonstration of Science, comes lawfully and scientifically, and in accordance with God's will. No one can sway or change or move divine Mind. We must all be moved by it, and let it reign supreme in our lives.

We learn that God's will for each of us is good and good only. What a change Christian Science is bringing to the thought of the world in this respect! You have heard that God sends sickness, and calamity, and death upon mankind. Christian Science positively repudiates such a belief. God is Love. His law is wholly beneficent,—always working for us and never against us; always sustaining and protecting us, and supplying every need of our being, every moment of our existence. When we see what God's will for us really is, with what eagerness and joy and complete confidence we can surrender ourselves to Him, and say from the heart, "Thy will be done." The Bible tells us, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." There is no deception in that statement. It is literally and divinely true. The good which God has in store for us is infinite,—beyond the power of human imagination to picture, and through right thinking the way is opened for its acceptance and realization.

That which seems to bring discord into evidence is mortal mind, not divine Mind. And as mortal mind is overcome and displaced in our thinking and in the world's thinking, all discordant and destructive elements must inevitably to that extent dissolve and disappear from individual and collective experience. This overcoming is to be accomplished by a prayerful, persistent, patient effort to first discriminate between mortal mind and its elements, and divine Mind and its qualities, and then to deny, resist, and reject the one; and affirm, hold to, and accept the other. That is our working basis. Any of you can make a beginning right now. Take fear for instance. That would be classified as error or mortal mind, for certainly fear has no place in divine Mind. "God hath not given us the spirit of fear" said Paul. The Bible is full of "fear nots" and "be not afraids." Then to heed this admonition and to suppress and overcome the emotion of fear you would declare you are not afraid and know the reason for your declaration. No statement is made blindly, and Christian Science is not just a shallow optimism. It is the operation of scientific, spiritual knowledge and understanding. Whatever a Christian Scientist declares and endeavors to realize in his prayer or treatment he understands, and he can explain why it is true. Otherwise there could be no power in his efforts. The reason we should not be afraid is because there is nothing in the universe to be afraid of when we understand the situation. Evil and disease are not powers within themselves. They have only the reality mankind in its ignorance and superstition has given to them. They have no intelligence with which to plan and work against us. There is no Principle to sustain them, no law by which they can operate and invade our lives and oppress us. How could there be. God is admitted to be the only creator and governor of all things. The Bible distinctly tells us that the creation is like the creator, and reason tells us the same thing if we give it a chance. Effect has to be like its cause. How could it be otherwise?

Evil Unreal

The very thing for which Christian Science has been most criticized is its explanation that evil must be, has to be, in the nature of an unreality, an illusion, or God does not exist; yet this is the only hope of salvation. What could be blinder than to say a perfect God created all things imperfectly,—that the infinite God, who is all good, created something contrary and antagonistic to His own nature, and turned it loose on His creation, which He loves with a love far above that of a human parent for his child. There is not a particle of reason, intelligence, or scientific thought in such a belief. Either we must give up our belief in evil as a reality that can never be destroyed, or we must abandon our concept of the one perfect God. There is no escaping the inexorable logic of Christian Science on this fundamental point. It holds us right there and demands demonstration. All through history philosophers and devout students have sought to discover the origin of evil. Has any origin been found? No. Why? For the all-sufficient reason that it has no origin. Evil must be seen and held as an illusion, a baseless dream, powerless and unreal, or not even a scientific beginning can be made towards overcoming it, and freeing ourselves from its oppression. We do not ask questions about the source of an illusion or unreality. We are fully occupied with proving its unreality, and as we do so it ceases to trouble us or by any subtlety to deceive us into admitting and recognizing its claim to place and power; for we have already perceived in Principle and have begun to demonstrate in experience that evil is not scientifically real, and has no place in Christianized consciousness or real being. This is not ignoring evil, but is facing it squarely for the first time; silencing its arguments, exposing and denouncing its pretenses, handling its false claims, and reducing it to its own nothingness. This requires spiritual alertness, industry, perseverance,—a constant spiritual activity, but it can be done, is being done, will continue to be done in ever increasing measure in Christian Science. Christian Scientists have enlisted as in God's army to war with sin, disease, and death in all their forms, and to keep it up with increasing skill until good is proved to be all and evil naught!

Truth a Revelation

Many times Christian Scientists are criticized by those who do not understand their methods, for the way in which we used the word "truth." Truth in its highest and absolute sense, and as used in Christian Science, is a synonym for divine Mind, or God. It is generally thought that the picture of things presented through the five physical senses is the truth. The Bible and Science and Health are in conflict with that belief. That is the only conflict there is. You have heard it said that a Christian Scientist says he is well when he is sick, which is tantamount to saying he is not truthful. Well, let us examine it and see. Most people have been directly and indirectly taught from childhood to believe that the only source of knowledge, the only way we can know things, is through the material senses. The schools are largely engaged in an effort to discover some final and permanent truth through these senses. The futility of all that effort ought to be self-evident to anyone who will think soberly about it. How can we learn any truth which will stand through the ages, through faculties which will not stand through the ages? If we look through a red glass, everything appears red. Look through the mortal, material senses and will not everything appear mortal? And will not every conclusion we reach about ourselves or anything, based upon material sense testimony, be a mortal conclusion, and, therefore, untrue in the absolute and scientific sense?

Through what other channel then may we gain knowledge? The Bible and Science and Health contain a record of knowledge which not only did not come through the physical senses, but is opposed to and completely supersedes such evidence. How did these spiritual truths come to human consciousness? Through revelation or inspiration; through spiritual sense and mental unfoldment from within. Spiritually minded men through the ages have lifted their thought above matter and material evidences, and have, with varying degrees of clearness and insight into the ever present divine Mind that surrounds us, discerned something of invisible and eternal reality. Thus has inspired truth been accumulating slowly through history. Christ Jesus understood Truth and demonstrated it to perfection in his day. But spiritual truth had never been stated in its fullness and completeness and reduced to a demonstrable Science, available for every man to understand and practice, until Christian Science came. It is from the standpoint of revealed Truth that a Scientist thinks and works, and from that standpoint he is never sick. He makes his statements modestly and often silently, but deep within him he strives to be loyal and obedient to this inspired sense of Truth, however strongly opposed by material conditions. He knows that in no other way can he possibly free himself by spiritual means and prove the power of Mind over the illusory evidences of matter.

Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Will it make us free to believe or to say we are sick and miserable? Is it not clear that if we are knowing or believing anything that distresses us or makes us weak and fearful, we are not knowing the truth as Jesus used the term? If the way we are thinking is not making us free, it is not the truth which we are entertaining. What is the truth? The truth of being is that man is the perfect spiritual child of God, and not an organized piece of protoplasm thrown up here on the shore of time for a brief day to suffer and perish. The truth is that harmony, and not discord, is the law of man's being. The truth is that good only is real and that evil is unreal. The truth is that man's real origin and existence is in divine Mind, beyond the cognizance of the physical senses; that man is created by divine Mind, and exists now and forever as a perfect idea or image in this Mind. We do not see this or any absolute truth with the mortal senses. The Bible tells us that "no man hath seen God at any time," that is, materially. The pure in heart shall see God, Jesus told us. We see Him with our thought, our understanding, our spiritual sense. That is the way we are learning to see things in Christian Science, and it is from this basis that we are learning to reason and reach conclusions. The testimony of the physical senses is always unreliable even in their own realm of matter as is now generally recognized. For thousands of years they deceived men into the universal belief that the earth was flat and stationary. You are familiar with the reception the man got who first denied that belief with a larger view and higher knowledge. What has become of the flatness of the earth? That is just what will become of disease, sin and death as we know more and more of the Truth. The radio has given a staggering blow to the limitations of human belief based on the sense testimony. In fact, all human advancement has been breaking away from such limitations, and this age is observing the greatest strides ever known in this direction. Progress away from a material basis and towards a freer, purer and less limited sense of life is on wings today.

The five physical senses are not the servants of Truth or God. They are the servants of human belief. They testify outwardly to what we and mankind generally believe inwardly. "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts," says Science and Health (p. 86). The physical senses could never testify to the presence of disease on your body, or discord in your life, unless there was a mental condition back of that illusory evidence that needs correction, which explains why the method of Christian Science is purely metaphysical and deals with thought only. When the mental origin of disease is discerned and diagnosis is mental, it becomes logical and natural to resort to mental treatment.

The Christian Scientist knows that it is vain to try to improve external conditions without improving the basic cause of those conditions in the mind. Conditions in your life and in the world today are accurate reflections of your and the general state of mind of mankind. This being self-evidently true, how vain and futile are most of the efforts which are made to improve conditions,—trying to correct effects without touching causes, trying to change everything except the one thing which should be changed, namely, the thinking of mankind! The Christian Scientist diagnoses thought, treats thought and watches for progress and improvement in thought,—a purely spiritual system. Any departure from that standard is not Christian Science. The Christian Scientist knows and has already had evidenced to him in abundant measure, that as this work is faithfully done it bears fruit beyond anything he dreamed possible, in exact accordance with God's promises. As this scientific and revealed truth is brought into our conscious thinking and feeling, as it is cultivated there, and maintained, loved, and obeyed; and as beliefs contrary to it are rebuked and cast out, the evidence before the senses begins to change. This is prayer in Christian Science, the prayer which is always answered, and which we may pray without ceasing. As this process is persisted in, the fears and beliefs in sin and disease dissolve away in consciousness, and the senses can no longer testify against us, for there are no beliefs for them to testify to. The illusory evidence vanishes, and we go forth free. This is the scientific fact, and every case of healing in Christian Science proves it anew. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health: "When numbers have been divided according to a fixed rule, the quotient is not more unquestionable than the scientific tests I have made of the effects of truth upon the sick" (p. 233). Christian Scientists all over the world are proving this constantly. Nothing could be more practical, more available, more effective. It is the one way to freedom and happiness. There is no other way.

Christian Science Not Difficult

Do not be obstructed in your progress in investigating and utilizing Christian Science, by the too common statement that it is too deep and difficult,—too hard for you to understand. We have been spiritually illiterate, it is true, and Christian Science is a complete system of spiritual education, but it is not hard to understand. Truth is in fact the only thing that can be understood. Are material things, sin, disease, and death, understandable? Christian Science is different, radically different from old methods of thinking; but should it not be easy and natural for God's children to understand His message to them?

It is equally easy and natural to prove Christian Science. Certainly our creator has given us the same power to demonstrate and prove His truth as He has to perceive it. Let us keep ourselves free and give our lives a chance. We must think and talk on the positive side and not on the negative. In watching your thinking and in analyzing it to see if it is true and scientific, keep asking yourself these questions: "Does God know that; does He say that; does it reflect Him?"

In one of Mrs. Eddy's smaller works, Unity of Good, she makes the following significant statement: "When I have most clearly seen and most sensibly felt that the infinite recognizes no disease, this has not separated me from God, but has so bound me to Him as to enable me instantaneously to heal a cancer which had eaten its way to the jugular vein."

"In the same spiritual condition I have been able to replace dislocated joints and raise the dying to instantaneous health. Herein is my evidence, from on high, that the views here promulgated on this subject are correct" (p. 7).

Man's True Nature

The insistent belief and assumption that we can know something which God does not know, that we can feel and experience something apart from Him and contrary to His nature is the source of all our woe and must be repented of. Christian Science inspires one to see that what God does not know and did not create is a lie in some form, and he immediately resists and opposes its claim to presence and activity, and disbelieves that it can use him as its medium or mouthpiece, because he is really a reflection, an expression of God only, as the definition of man I read from Science and Health clearly indicates. This definition of man, what he is and what he is not, is treated in great detail throughout the teachings of Christian Science. In nothing does the human mind seem so slow as in giving up its mortal and material concept of man. Perhaps the reason for this is the ever present belief that the physical form the senses behold is man. "We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness, than we know of God," says Science and Health (p. 258).

The Bible in its very first mention of man positively proclaims that he is made in the image and likeness of God. Isaiah admonished, "Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils for wherein is he to be accounted of"; Jesus said: "The flesh profiteth nothing;" and Paul said: "Henceforth know we no man after the flesh." In fact the vital theme running all through the Bible is that man is spiritual and not material. Christian Science constantly reiterates this all-important fact.

The physical sense is the Adam dream from which Christ came to save us. There is nothing else from which we need to be saved. The word "man" applies to each of us individually and to all generally. So we must make practical and demonstrate in our lives this marvelous revelation about man so entirely contrary to the ordinary belief. If we are to keep Science operative in our thought and reap the rewards, we must be consistent and stick to our Principle. Effect must ever be like its cause. Man is effect; God is cause. We reason constantly from God to ourselves. If God is not sick, we in our real individualities are not sick. If God finds no pleasure in sin, we as His image find no pleasure in sin. Our whole effort and prayer is to realize and to maintain man's unbroken unity with and likeness to his creator. Any other sense is an illusion, a mesmeric dream, from which Christian Science is awakening a slumbering world.

Christ Jesus

A perfect example of a human life governed by this concept of man as the image of God, has appeared just once in history. I shall never forget the love and admiration for Christ Jesus that came to me when I began the study of Christian Science and for the first time tried to demonstrate its teaching. Then and there I got an entirely new sense of greatness and of values, a sense of heroism, nobility, and grandeur, which made other characters I had so admired in history, fade from the picture in comparison. No one can have a full appreciation of Jesus' life and work until he begins the endeavor, in the silence of his own consciousness, to demonstrate the same power which our Master exercised. Christ Jesus is the one model of man, the only example Christian Scientists follow. They know that the test of their Christianity and their Science is in exerting the spiritual power and doing the works he plainly said we must do to be called Christians and his followers. He did not leave it open for any one to claim the name of Christian on the basis of profession. He placed it entirely on the basis of demonstration. There it must remain.

Christian Science is simply a scientific explanation of how Jesus did what he did. Have we not needed that explanation? It has been said that Jesus' power was miraculous and limited to his own personal experience and to his own time. He did not say that. On the contrary, he pleaded with humanity to see that the power he utilized was universally available to all. He said that the works he did we should do too. He said that the way the world would know that we were his followers would be that the same signs would follow those who follow him. He indicated clearly that there was a divine Principle involved in his works, which all could understand and demonstrate. He said he could of his own self do nothing, that it was the Father that dwelt within him that did the works. It has been said that we could not be expected to attempt the works Christ Jesus did. Did he say that? Was he not our elder brother? Did he not say that his Father was also our Father? "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven," he distinctly said. Does this not indicate unmistakably that we all in reality have a spiritual origin and are spiritual and not material in our real being, and therefore are heirs to the same power Jesus exercised? Otherwise, how could we obey his instructions and do what he demanded of us? What would be the purpose in having an example if it is impossible for us to follow that example? We are born again through this revelation. Old things have passed away and all things have become new.

One criticism has been that Christian Science denies the divinity of Christ. Nothing could possibly be farther from the truth. It maintains that divinity in every statement of its teaching. It does more. It reveals the glorious and inspiring fact that the real nature of all creation is and must necessarily be like the creator, spiritual, immaculate, divine. Any other concept is what holds us in bondage and keeps us from exercising our dominion, and is the "old man" which we are instructed to "put off." Why do we have so many opinions of our own contrary to what Jesus taught, to obstruct our development and usefulness,—always working against ourselves? If he said we could do the works he did and even greater works, we should without question accept the fact that it is possible, and arouse ourselves to activity in finding out how to do it, instead of bringing forth an unending set of excuses and opinions that it can't be done. We ought to be humble enough to admit that a man who exercised complete dominion over matter and all material conditions through the power of Mind, knew what he was saying and meant what he said.

Mary Baker Eddy

It has been said that Christian Scientists worship Mrs. Eddy. They do not. They worship God alone, if they are true to Mrs. Eddy's teachings. She repeatedly instructed others to follow her only so far as she followed Christ, and turned thought constantly to that one example for guidance. Her life was a marvelous example of unselfish love and humility. She denounced, as it never before had been denounced, the error of worshipping a human personality. But there never has been a greater service rendered the race since the days of Jesus than Mrs. Eddy has rendered it. As you begin to see what Christian Science really is, your wonder will never cease that one lone woman could have risen to such spiritual heights above the common level of belief, as to perceive this Science in divine Mind and running through all the pages of the Scriptures, and to have stated it so definitely and completely that it will remain throughout the ages as a great, ever-operative healing leaven, working down at the roots of thought and desire to redeem and save the race. There is no possible human compensation for the benefactions Mrs. Eddy bestowed upon us when she discovered Christian Science and established it in its purity in human practice. What a friend she has been to us all! Christian Scientists love and reverence her in exact proportion to their understanding of what she has accomplished. It is impossible to have a true concept of Christian Science and not feel an overflowing gratitude to its Discoverer and Founder. Read her books; apply their teachings to your problems; feel their influence in your life, and you will know whether she is genuine or not. You will never again be troubled by untruthful statements that have, in all ages, been invented by the worshippers of matter against the spiritual and inspired leaders of the world.

My friends, Christian Science is an exhaustless subject. It is only possible in this brief hour to touch upon a few points. Let me repeat what I said in the beginning, that the full statement of Christian Science is in Science and Health. This is an open book available in the Christian Science Reading Rooms, and in libraries throughout the world for all to study and understand. There has never been a greater privilege open to a member of the human race than to have access to the contents of this wonderful book. Thousands upon thousands of persons have been healed of what are called incurable diseases and sins by reading and studying the book. In the Christian Science periodicals, weekly and monthly, and at the Wednesday evening meetings of the Christian Science Churches, the world over, testimonies of healing are given. These healings include diseases and sins in all their forms and are experienced by persons in all walks of life. This healing evidence has been growing in volume constantly since Science and Health was first published, until today no fact is better established in human history than that Christian Science heals.

Science and Health tells you precisely what attitude of mind to maintain and how to think and work and pray, to experience this healing and to gain and exercise your God-given dominion. It will save you to the uttermost, if you do your part; and it will present to you an ideal of life so appealing and so inspiring that it will seem no sacrifice to give up beliefs and practices contrary to this ideal.

Let me read in closing a few sentences from a chapter in Science and Health known as "Footsteps of Truth:"

"Discerning the rights of man, we cannot fail to foresee the doom of all oppression. Slavery is not the legitimate state of man. God made man free. Paul said, 'I was free born.' All men should be free. 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.' Love and Truth make free, but evil and error lead into captivity."

"Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin and death! Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right" (p. 227).

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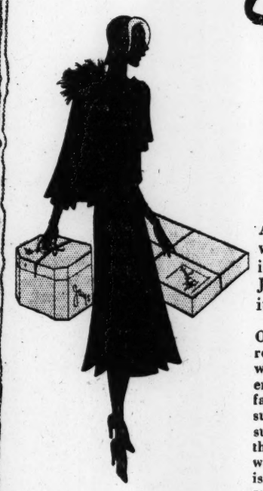

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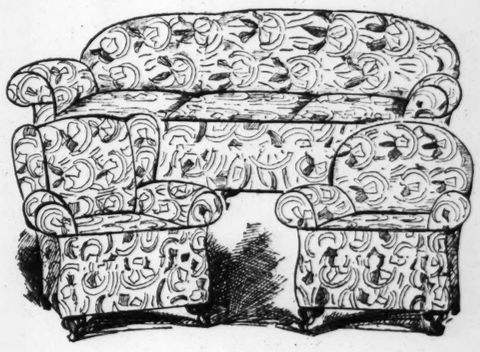

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Planning and Planting the Garden

II—The Soil

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers.

IT IS well to remember that the price of a building lot bears no relation whatsoever to the soil with which it is covered. Nature takes little notice of the rise and fall of real estate and the history of the soil we till goes back to the ages when man left few records of his findings.

As we all know, the soil is the surface crust of the earth and is composed largely of pulverized and decayed rock.

This crushing and decay was, and is still being, caused by the alternative effects of sudden heat and cold, by the wearing force of water, by the violence of eruptions and earthquakes, by the forceful persistency of plant roots expanding and finding their way into the apparent solidity of rock masses, and many other factors in nature's scheme.

It is a process so slow that its movement is hardly apparent within the span of human observation, and its story can only be told by the piecing together of findings made by many succeeding generations. In fact, there may be no relationship between a rock and the soil all around it, for during many ages several transportation agencies have separated the soil from its original location: gravity, helped by wind and running water, causes it to slide down into the valleys—that is one reason why we have barren hillsides and fertile lowlands, and why we have so many different varieties of soil.

The Larder

There is nothing durable or permanent about the soil: it is being changed and moved every fraction of the time, and one is amazed at the statistics telling of the quantities of earth which even the small earthworm moves about. This variation not only applies to location, but also to quality. The soil is no more than a "larder" for our garden family. It is therefore most important that we study the contents of this larder upon which the well-being of our garden population will depend.

One must remember that in the woods and fields, nature has some sort of an automatic system of keeping this larder supplied along self-feeding lines, as it were. The undergrowth provides food for the trees, decaying leaves are turned into food and gradually a reciprocity of needs and supplies is becoming established which works itself out as the seasons succeed each other.

In the garden, however, we frequently upset this regime by addition and subtraction, by certain views about "order" and "neatness" and other man-made rules and regulations, making it quite necessary to pay constant attention to the "garden larder" and seeing to it that it is properly filled and supplied.

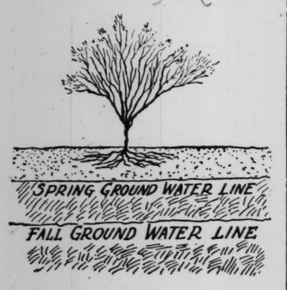
We can only in a very general way discuss the composition of the soil and the complicated system whereby food is transmitted to plants.

The soil is composed of a mass of particles of different sizes and shapes, separated by as many voids representing miniature channels for the flow of water and the movement of air.

Basis for Classification

The size and the closeness of these particles form the basis for the classification of soil into different types from sandy soil with large particles to the fine clay with small particles, and their intermediate voids.

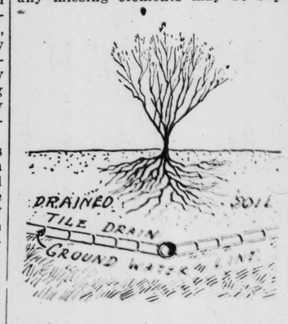
This same difference in the size of openings between the particles is also the determining factor in the ability of the soil to receive, to hold, and to transfer the moisture to the plant roots. This is most essential because the all-important mission of



the soil is to be a reservoir of water in order that plant food may be made first soluble, and then available to the plant by entering its fibers and roots.

We call a soil fertile when it is able to produce crops in abundance. This ability will depend on the presence in the soil of certain mineral and organic matter. Without going into the complicated matter of detailed soil analysis, we may say that mineral matter is a substance not formed by plants or animals, while organic matter may be called the decay of anything that was once living. The mineral elements give the body to the soil, but the organic matter gives it the growth-producing qualities. Humus is a common name for organic matter, and can always be counted on to give life to the soil.

It is necessary that certain chemical changes take place for which the above-named elements, as well as water and air, are required. If one element is missing, these chemical changes may be incomplete, or unfavorable to the plant. Therefore, soil fertility may be compared to a chain, which, as we know, is no stronger than its weakest link. Likewise, soil fertility can be weakened by the absence of one factor or element. The safest method is to have the soil of your garden frequently analyzed, making mention of what you are planning to grow, so that any missing elements may be supplied with the aid of the various fertilizers. Rhododendrons and many other broad-leaved evergreens, for instance, will not grow in alkaline soil, but desire an acid soil. This acidity can be supplied, but this means an added burden and disturbs nature's system in that particular spot.



Drainage

A full larder, however, is of little use if the door remains locked, and likewise the richest soil will prove of little value unless the food can be made available to the plants.

We have already referred to the value of water in the soil in order that plant food may be made soluble and absorbed by the root system.

We all remember the school-day experiments on capillary action when we saw the water "run uphill" in a narrow glass tube. It is by means of this same capillary action that the water, stored in the soil, is being conducted through the innumerable voids between the soil particles to the fibers and plant roots, where the same capillary action causes it to rise until it is evaporated through the leaves and returned to the atmosphere.

And right here we must consider the importance of the type of soil and its capacity or inability to hold water in just the right measure. Sandy soil causes the surface water to drain rapidly by gravity and unfavorable capillary action, and everything must be done to hold the water in that kind of soil, while even then repeated fertilizing will be necessary.

In Clay Soil

In a clay soil the opposite takes place. The water cannot get away and it is necessary to provide an outlet for what is called the ground water. A system of drain tiles will provide the remedy, while the smaller garden bed of heavy clay can be taken care of by digging deep and making a soil foundation of coarse gravel, stone, rubble and whatever building remnants can be picked up.

When the problem of providing suitable water storage conditions in the ground is solved, the next problem will be to retain this water in the ground and keep it available for the necessary chemical actions that give the plant its meals.

The clay must be prevented from caking. It is well to remember that hard brick is baked out of clay and that the heat of the sun does considerable baking. A mulch of leaves or peat moss will keep the moisture in the ground and save it for the plants.

Let us return to our capillary action process. The water in the soil keeps on rising to the surface where it will evaporate and be lost. We remember that close adhesion of particles makes for better capillary action, while loose particles of soil will check this action. If, therefore, we want to keep the water in the soil, we loosen the surface ground with a hoe just as the farmer cultivates his fields to retain the moisture.

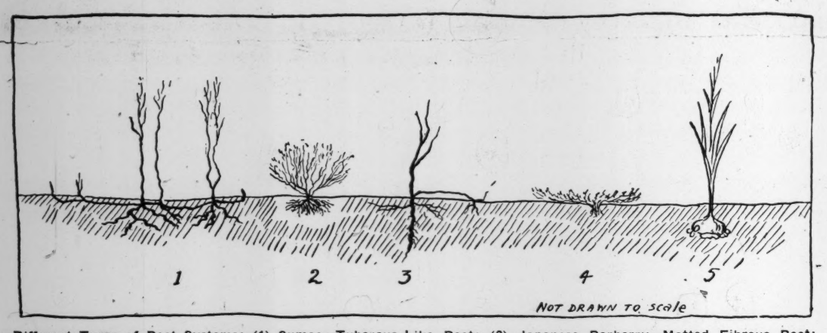
Plants and trees are very resourceful, and show a good deal more initiative than we give them credit for.

A plant living in dry and poor conditions will extend its root system just as it will "turn its leaves" toward the sun—if sun it desires.

Wet land develops a shallow root system, so that it is unwise to transplant from moist into dry surroundings. A little study enables one to draw logical conclusions along these lines, so that the decisions and advice of the expert need no longer be regarded as the oracles' decisions or the magicians' tricks.

How much more interesting the so-called routine work becomes when everything we do has a logical reason and shows the anticipated results. The gardener who can add to his garden work the knowledge gained from some research, increases his pleasure and improves his results. We must train ourselves to visualize our plants and trees not as they are seen above the ground line, but in their entirety, from the deepest fiber to the highest leaf.

[This is one of a series of five articles running Saturdays.]



Different Types of Root Systems: (1) Sumac—Tuberous-Like Root; (2) Japanese Barberry—Matted Fibrous Root; (3) Wistaria—Taproot With Running Low Branches Rooting at Tips: (4) Creeping Phlox; (5) Gladiolus Bulb.

Points in Growing Gladiolus

By ALEXANDER LAURIE

Professor of Floriculture, Ohio State University

II

A SUCCESSION of gladiolus bloom may be desired and may be secured by planting the same variety at two-week intervals or by using varieties which mature at different periods. The same succession may be obtained by planting the corms of varying sizes. The smaller sizes take longer to bloom. To produce extreme earliness, corms may be planted in three-inch pots in cold frames or hot beds and set out after danger of frost is over. In this manner they will gain fully two or three weeks in growth. If the proper storage facilities are available so that the corms do not start growth of their own accord in the spring, late planting may be made as late as July. In this way the planting season is often prolonged from April to mid-July in the northern sections of the United States. In the southern belt, different conditions obtain. The gladiolus may remain in the ground over winter and is often replanted in January.

As stated before, the smaller the corms, the longer it takes to develop and mature them. As a consequence the cormlets should be planted first and be followed by the next sizes in succession. Many cormlets have hard husks and germinate poorly. Some varieties like Mrs. Dr. Norton, Purple Glory, War, are known to be hard germinators. In such cases the cormlets may be soaked in water from three to six days before planting. Another method developed by the writer consists of dropping the hard-shelled cormlets into a commercial strength (75 per cent) solution of sulphuric acid and allowing them to remain there for 10 minutes. They should be taken out, washed and planted at once.

The depth of planting for cormlets need not be over two inches. The larger sizes should be planted at an average depth of four inches. Our data indicate that deeper planting reduces the number of cormlets formed, but produces better corms. In heavy soils shallower planting is permissible. Shallow planting is disadvantageous during droughts and fails to provide sufficient depth for the support of the stems. The distance apart for the larger corms need not be over two inches in the row. For the small plantings two or even three rows may be set, two or three inches apart, with a space of three feet between each group of rows. A trench should be scooped out with a hoe, fertilizer applied, covered and then the corms set or dropped with the growing point up. This precaution assures even germination and no delay in development. Addition of superphosphate tends toward earliness.

During the season of growth shallow cultivation is necessary to conserve moisture and keep down weeds. Whenever possible, some form of water supply should be provided in the event of a long drought. Mulches of manure, peat moss or other decayed material have proved beneficial. A two- or three-inch mulch of this character may be applied early in June. Mulch paper has also been tried and is unquestionably beneficial during dry seasons. Even with sufficient rainfall, longer spikes and earliness may be secured with this paper, providing that it is placed between rows immediately after planting, allowing just enough space between strips for the leaves to come through. Supports may be required by many tall-growing varieties. Individual stakes or wire stretched between stakes will serve for this purpose. Hilling of individual plants also helps.

The flower spikes are ready to cut when the first floret opens. Use a sharp knife, making the cut slanting between the third and fourth leaves. It is necessary to leave at least three leaves on the plant to further its development and assure the maturity of the corm. After cutting, the stems should be placed in cold water in a dark place so that proper water absorption will take place before arranging in containers. For exhibitions, if necessary to carry for a distance, such treatment will open the flowers properly.

There are comparatively few insects which trouble the gladiolus. The red spider is sometimes troublesome during hot, dry seasons. A forcible spray of water will dislodge this pest or a pyrethrum spray may be used if the infestation is serious. Aphids may be troublesome at times, but are easily controlled by a contact spray such as nicotine sulphate used at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water. Root aphids attack the corms in storage but may be killed by dipping into a solution of nicotine sulphate before planting in the spring.

[Part I of this article was published last Saturday.]

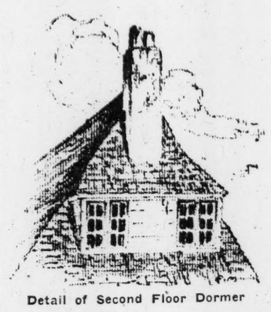
This House in Which Frame Is the Chief Building Medium Calls for a Lot Large Enough to Set Off the Beauty of Its Lines. It Is in a Distinctly American Style. Note the Use of Stone, the High Roof Ridge Summer Coolness, the Interesting Window Features. Eldred Mowery Is the Architect.

Courtesy National Lumber Manufacturer's Ass'n.

Use of Frame in Tradition Styles

By FRANK A. CONNOLLY

THE charm that lingers with us is seldom found in the overdone results of apparent conscious effort. It is the unlabored finer touch in homes as well as in other things



Detail of Second Floor Dormer

of beauty that leaves its favorable impression.

Early American colonial architecture is a case in point. Nevertheless, for more than a century and a half the simplicity and honesty of this our only genuine American style has remained in unabated favor.

Through successive phases of what might broadly be termed the "American style" these attributes, evidenced in the best examples, have been passed along, acquiring the refinements of each successive age, and although largely developed through and native to the frame dwelling, they have been given worthy expression in houses built of other materials. Fundamentally they call for the finding of beauty in proportion, natural structural embellishments, native qualities of the material and in fine craftsmanship. Ornament solely for decoration, novelty merely to be different, or cleverness simply for display are considered trivial, and almost certain to prove their unenduring character. At a time when we in the United States are evidently emerging into a new period of architectural style our traditional background should not be lost sight of, as has been done in other ephemeral periods of transition.

To illustrate the foregoing generalties by a particular instance, let us assume that the plan is suited to the needs of the family and that the methods of construction and qualities of various materials are of the best.

Unity Achieved

A first glance at the house here illustrated, designed by Eldred Mowery, architect, reveals that nothing could have been omitted without leaving an incompleted structure; nor could we add to it without detracting from the whole design. There is no overpowering feature that rivets attention; nor any restless jumping from spot to spot. It can be viewed as a whole, and as a completed whole. Done in the modern, though distinctly not the modernistic vein, it shows due regard for the best American traditions.

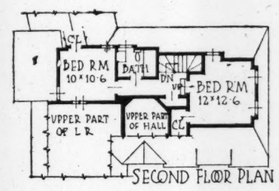
The main roof which is the dominating area has been made expansive by using a steep pitch starting from a low point, thus reducing the proportionate area of the front wall. The side face of the roof is pitched at a still steeper angle, thus elongating the ridge and offering an interesting departure from the usual mathematically regular hipped roof. Such a roof easily sheds its burden of rain and snow, dries quickly and remains sound and tight indefinitely. But its most welcome justification lies in the generous space provided for additional bed rooms and bath that may be finished off on the second floor at any time after; while original needs of the family may be taken care of in the completed first floor plan.

So expansive a roof must be made interesting. This may be done with hand-rived shakes of random widths and varying thickness. The courses may be laid irregularly or graduated from a wide exposure at the eaves to a narrow exposure at the peak. Or stained shingles with soft blending autumn colors may be used. A sawn shake with a machined surface that brings out the texture of the grain is also available in excellent quality at low cost.

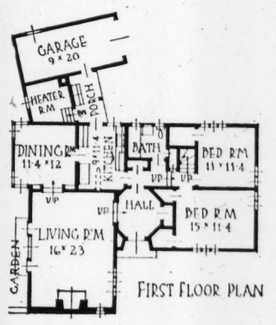
Accent That Marks Entrance

Against this broad roof is sharply silhouetted the accent that marks the entrance. This important featuring of the entrance is happily accomplished without resorting to otherwise useless ornament. Located in a protecting angle, the gable diverts dripping rain or sliding snow, and the recess offers momentary shelter from inclement weather. The arched soffit gives clearance for an overhead lantern. Even the siding at this point is used in a decorative way by substituting for the wide-lapped siding used elsewhere, vertical siding in the jambs, and wavy edge siding in the small gable overhead.

The side walls are kept as low as



possible to accent the large roof area. It seemed desirable therefore to use wide siding which gives the fewest horizontal lines. Ship-lap laid with a double lap either rough



or dressed, has an advantage over other siding material because it is thicker and therefore offers more insulation. However, wide bevel siding or V-rustic siding might also be used. There is a considerable variety in siding patterns which may be had in widths up to 12 inches or special patterns may be milled at small additional cost. The plain-lapped sidings may be laid in graduated courses producing a still different effect. Vertical siding may be laid in a number of ways. For this latter purpose wide or random width matched boards should be used, with either flush or molded joints. Molded or square edge battens are often used to cover the joints, and at times batten joints are alternated with either flush or molded joints.

For the color of the side walls nothing is so effective as white slightly warmed with yellow or orange pigment. It is a perfect foil for plantings of evergreen or deciduous shrubs close by the house and catches the lacy shadows of winter's trees in soft traceries.

At the fireplace end of the living room the architect has elected to use a masonry wall broken only with a small arched window that suggests a pleasant fireside. The stone should be local if possible and rich in color with generous areas of white mortar increasing in proportion toward the chimney which is finished entirely in rough stucco except for one small stone. The simple unity of the gable end is thus preserved without dividing it by a central chimney into three trivial areas. A stone garden wall continues this surface into the grounds tying house and garden into a homogeneous design.

Masonry and Wood Well Combined

The effect of masonry and wood, well used in combination, is to enhance by contrast the richness of both materials. It is evidence of sturdy construction. It indicates that economy is not the controlling factor. The contrast here is softened, however, by the harmony of white siding with white mortar areas in the stone and by the harmony of the stone texture with the rugged texture of hand-spilt shingles.

The picturesque mass of the building is not crudely divided by clumsy and useless projecting cornices. At the eaves the projection is only enough to provide for a gutter or throw off dripping rain from the walls. At the gable rakes, where there is no drip, there is no projection.

Chimneys are an important element in any house design. They provide an invaluable accent at well chosen points. In general, our modern chimneys are too few and too small. Engineering science has developed a safe and practical chimney construction that is altogether inadequate to the eye. The visible portion, at least, should be increased in size as much as is practical. Large flues and tall chimneys draw best, and thick chimney walls prevent the cooling of hot gases that create a good draft.

In this design the semblance of a chimney appears where no chimney exists. One chimney as a rule is not enough to tell the story of comfort and homeliness that exists in our modern homes. The false chimney (a frame construction covered with stucco above the full dormer windows) prevaricates in detail, but tells the larger fact of an attractive and friendly interior. Moreover, it supplies an emphasis in the design where its lack would be seriously felt. It is, after all, a heritage of American style, that would be undesirable to dispense with.

March in English Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE is an old saying that a peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom. There can be no doubt that this saying originated among pastoral people, who realized that nature was getting ready for serious business during this month, and that whenever the land was dry enough to work at all, hands and tools should not be idle. In the rose garden there is much to do. The danger of severe and prolonged frosts is over, for England, and the bushes should be pruned. Now roses, like men, have individuality, which it is possible to improve or spoil with the pruning knife. Our readers will have observed that some varieties of roses make vigorous growth. Frau Karl Druschki, Caroline Testout, Hugh Dickson, and Mrs. John Laing are cases in point. It may be natural to imagine that strong growth such as these sorts make should be pruned severely, but it will prove disastrous if this is done. The effect of hard cutting is to induce the formation of extremely vigorous growths, which rarely or never produce any flowers. The correct line of action with these vigorous varieties is to cut them about half-way back, and thus predispose the bushes to make shoots that are sure to flower. It is perfectly natural also to think that weak-growing varieties like Killarney, Richmond, The Lyon, and Lady Hillingdon should be tenderly handled. What a pity it would be to cut away growth which seems to have been formed with such difficulty!

Here again what appears to be the appropriate, natural course to adopt is unsound in practice because it brings forward insignificant roses that are too weak to hold up their heads. All weak-growing sorts should be cut back to within two eyes or buds of the ground level. This treatment causes the development of shoots that are of the right strength to bear first-rate roses. As all dwarf roses are either weak or strong growers, it follows that every variety in cultivation can be pruned in accordance with one or other of the methods here laid down.

Climbing Roses

Climbing roses, such as the charming Dorothy Perkins, require different treatment from that prescribed for dwarf varieties. They bear their blooms on one-year-old growth, and one of the first elements of success is that this growth should be well ripened. Autumn is the proper time for the removal of the growth that has flowered, because this treatment admits the autumn sunshine, and insures the ripening of the wood. So many gardeners, however, are not aware of the need for autumn pruning that I feel it my duty to urge the removal of superfluous wood during March. Everything but the growth that was formed last year should be taken out.

Hints on Pruning

Pruning is a skilled process. Indeed, I doubt if there is any horticultural operation at which the uninitiated beginner can make more mistakes. For this reason I would point out that a sharp implement is necessary. Where there are only a few bushes, a pruning knife will answer well, but where there is a large number it is advisable to introduce the tool known in England as secateurs—hand-pruning shears—because its blades work rapidly and make clean cuts. Each cut should be made immediately above a joint or eye; otherwise, dead snags of wood will develop and set up heart rot in the tree. Each cut also should take an oblique direction, so that any rain which falls may flow off immediately and thus help to preserve general health. Every pruner should wear a pair of leather gloves for the protection of his hands.

Peonies

Peonies have been treasured in English gardens for centuries, and there is no flower which in its heyday is more gorgeous. Once the plants are established, they will look after themselves fairly well, but the work of establishment presents some difficulty. Autumn planting is seldom successful. March planting, particularly if the work can be done during showery weather, is invariably so. The roots thoroughly appreciate a good soil, for which reason I recommend that it should be dug to the depth of 2 feet; and dressed with farmyard manure at the rate of 1 cwt. per 10 square yards of ground.

Wherever possible, a situation in full sunshine should be given. The roots must be carefully examined before planting. They are succulent structures, and however carefully they are handled, there is bound to be some bruising in transit from the nursery to the garden. Any roots that have suffered should be taken off, and if there is the slightest inclination to dryness, the whole of the root system should be plunged in water for an hour. In the actual operation of planting, great care must be exercised not to bury the young crowns. These should be allowed to peep out of the surface of the soil, which must be pressed firmly around them. Within the last 20 years a great number of exquisite peonies have been introduced, and I offer the following selection of varieties in full confidence that nothing better can be obtained: White Queen (white and fragrant), Asa Gray (salmon pink), Jeanne d'Arc (pink and white), Lord Derby (dark red), Magnifica (blush and yellow), and Agida (violet pink).

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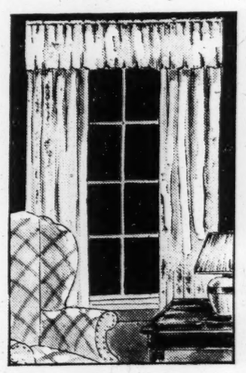

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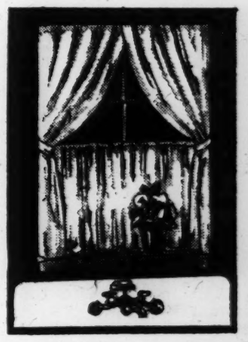

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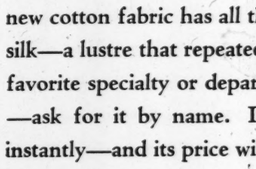

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

In the Most Eastern State

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

"DOWN in Maine" has long been one of the richly fertile fields for the person seeking old-time American furniture and things thereto pertaining. Its long coast line with many villages and towns sheltered among its snug harbors and inlets, has fostered hundreds of prosperous communities during the past two centuries. The families which composed these groups were, in many cases, more than comfortably provided with this world's goods, although men of marked wealth may not have been as numerous as they were in the more important seaports to the south.

Inland, too, and in particular along the larger navigable streams, cities and towns grew to considerable size as the products of fields and forests found markets through their enterprise. So there, as well as along the sea, the homes of Maine families in the 1700's were likely to be well supplied with good, if not fine, work from the hands of cabinetmakers and joiners of their day.

Still more esteemed by them, no doubt, was the occasional chair, chest, table or desk which might have been brought from England or France by ancestors of one or two or three generations before. And not woodwork alone, but fabrics, silver, pewter, glass and china, abound here as in most places where the collectors seek their ends.

A Many-Sided Diversion

These towns, villages, and remote farmhouses are located in some of the most charming natural settings to be imagined, and it is no wonder that hundreds of collectors find delight in roaming through Maine's almost endless roads. There they find the most wholesome sort of pleasure in its lovely countrysides, its primeval shore lines and the always interesting descendants of the state's pioneers, while acquiring as they may the belongings of those early residents.

Of course, most visitors must do their buying from dealers, for the day has long passed when the inexperienced person can profitably call from door to door. With the sign "Antiques" to be seen as often as it is, there is little temptation to call where it is not displayed. It would be almost impossible to tell how many such places there are, for each summer new ones appear, while many of a previous season seem to have vanished. However, a large proportion of the total are well established businesses that have existed for a number of years and promise to continue for many more.

Some of the largest and most enterprising of these promoted an exposition of a unique sort in this trade. It was held Feb. 20 to 22, in Portland's spacious and attractive new hotel, the Eastland. About 24 Maine exhibitors and three or four [illegible] shared the large ballroom. With the limited number each one was able to show his stock without the huddling which has seemed to be inevitable in similar shows of recent years, held in larger centers.

Generous Spaces—Genial Atmosphere

Most of the exhibitors, too, showed an inclination to display a moderate amount of merchandise rather than to attempt crowding the stock of a shop into show area. These agreeable physical conditions were accompanied by an apparently cordial acquaintance among those who were exhibiting. The best of good feeling seemed to exist between them, an attitude which was also noticeable in many of the visitors who were former customers.

This pervading air of general friendliness and informality must have impressed any visitor who had attended also the much larger shows held in Boston and New York. On those occasions a similar condition could not possibly exist, for they were conceived on so much broader lines that the feeling of community interest and companionable contacts was impossible.

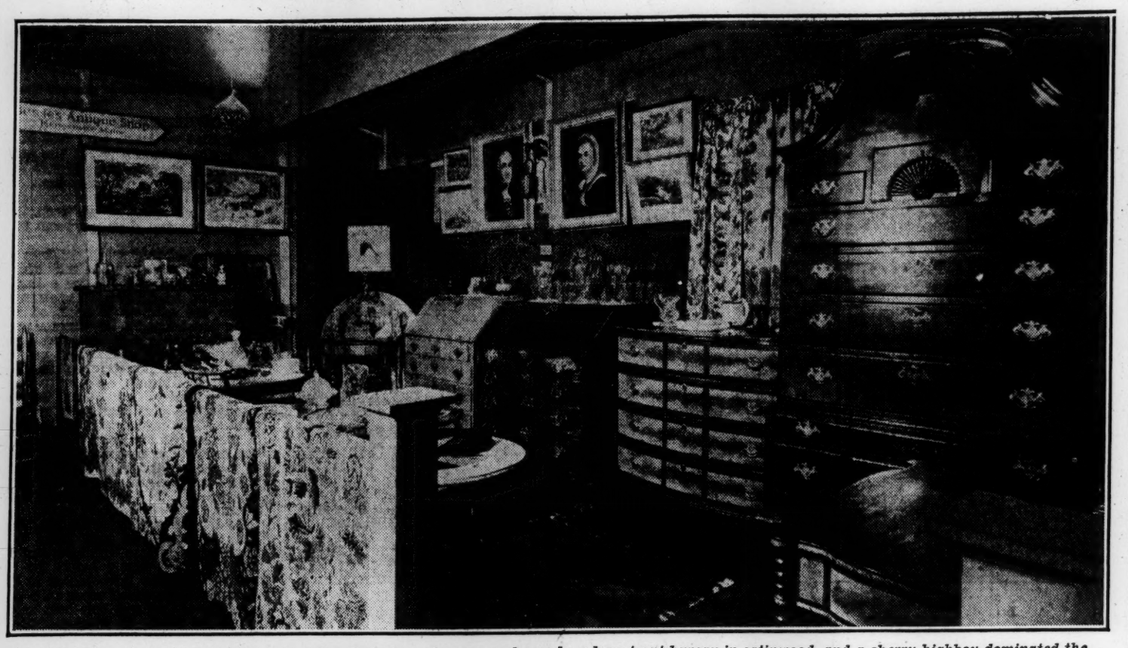
A second and smaller ballroom allowed the management to include a feature novel for such affairs—a daily afternoon auction. These sessions proved to be highly popular, with attendance that crowded the room. Objects of many grades and kinds were offered, so that a wide variety of tastes and sizes of purse were appealed to.

Numerous items went for low figures, a condition which always puts an auction crowd in good humor, whether the sellers are happy or not. In one case that I noticed, a pair of fine Bohemian cut-glass vases with pendant prisms sold for half the figure charged for a closely similar pair that were shown by an exhibitor.

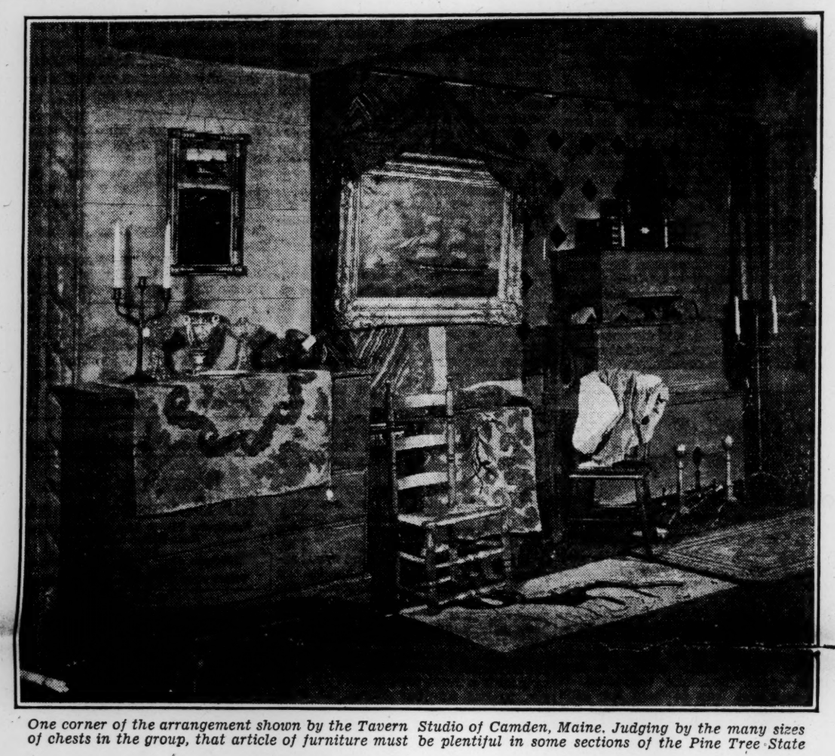
Permanent Organization Formed

It is pleasant to learn that one permanent organization of Maine dealers has resulted from this first co-operative effort. No doubt this action on their part was stimulated by the successful formation of the Antiques and Decorative Arts League of New York. It is the hope of this Maine group that their members will develop a still stronger mutual friendship and confidence, and that dealers' obligations to customers and to each other may be still more keenly recognized and consistently practiced.

Since this first Maine Dealers' Antiques Exposition has been so satisfactory to both visitors and exhibitors, we are almost certain to learn a few months hence that a second one is to be held. We hope that this may become true and wish the probable promoters all success, while congratulating them on the results of their late enterprise.



At the Maine Dealers' Exposition, slant-top desks in mahogany and maple, a bow-front bureau in satinwood, and a cherry highboy dominated the exhibit of Besse's Antique Shop of Kennebunk, Maine. Hooked rugs, for which the State is famous, are also conspicuous



One corner of the arrangement shown by the Tavern Studio of Camden, Maine. Judging by the many sizes of chests in the group, that article of furniture must be plentiful in some sections of the Pine Tree State

Tales From Maine

By ESTHER C. AVERILL

MAINE is the happy hunting ground for all antiquers. If you do not believe this, read a few of the popular books on the subject, and you will be amazed at the constant reference to Maine as the collector's paradise. This is not strange when one stops to consider that the State is a land of old homesteads, and that in these one is most certain to unearth genuine antiques. Where there are many to be secured, and where people flock by the thousands to discover, there you are sure to find dealers. And Maine, it sometimes seems, has more of them than she has of pine trees!

There are safe dealers, and risky ones; some with magnificent displays, and others with a few rickety pieces for sale in dingy barns and sheds. There are intelligent dealers and ignorant ones. Taken as a whole they certainly make antiquing exciting!

It may be more fun to buy one's antiques from the original owners than to deal with a man who makes his living handling the things. There are many reasons, however, why purchasing from a dealer is the more satisfactory in the long run. Such a man has a reputation to uphold, and he cannot afford to pass off worthless goods on unsuspecting customers. From homesteads, on the other hand, have been known to come manufactured antiques, casually exposed in the dooryard for the unwary antiquer to "find."

Finally, the greatest advantage in securing antiques from dealers is that you are pretty sure of being charged only a fair price. This may seem a wild statement, but I have done a great deal of antiquing, and know from whence I speak. A reputable dealer has to ask standard prices that prevail elsewhere, or he will soon lose his trade to his numerous competitors. The average householder frequently has a greatly inflated idea of the value of his possessions. He need not think of competitors since he has only a few things to sell.

In a Boston Bookshop

We all hear about occasional individuals who buy something old for a song, and then sell it for a fortune, and we wonder if such things really do ever occur. Here is a true happening that was told to me.

A book-lover was browsing in a secondhand book store in Boston. He came across an old volume that looked rather exciting to him. He asked the price, and was told that $1 would buy it. A dollar? He decided not to gamble that much money on the chance that he might be able to sell it for more. He went home to Maine, but he could not forget the matter.

It was several months before he returned to Boston, and made it his first business to visit the old store. He supposed of course that someone wiser than he had purchased the book long before. He inquired for the volume, and—almost incredible—the dealer found it for him where it had lain on a dusty top shelf ever since his first visit to the store.

He paid the dollar and promptly carried his treasure to an authority on old books for an appraisal of its worth. The sequel to this tale is, that a few days later he received a check for $1000 for his find!

The Dealer Who Didn't Know

We sometimes wonder if a dealer is ever mistaken in the value of an antique and thus loses a real bargain. There was such an occurrence when I was selling antiques myself at a church bazaar. Among my stock was a quaint glass goblet that looked good to my untrained eye, and I marked it at rather a high price. Other things sold quickly but the goblet remained on the table.

As a dealer made his way to our corner, I excitedly remarked that here was a man who would gladly pay the price. He looked over the collection of odds and ends, and bought quite a variety of articles, but never once glanced at the goblet. When called to his attention, he did take it up carelessly, and said that it didn't look right to him. I tried to argue, but he put on such a wise air that I was intimidated, and concluded my praise of the piece suddenly.

Later, having bought the goblet myself, I carried it to an authority who at once classified it as an air-twist glass, made in about 1700 in England, and worth many times my price. The dealer who had not wanted it had called it near-Woolworth!

Sometimes curious situations develop as business competition becomes harsh. Two dealers whom I knew had a most amusing feud. One of them, A, owned the upper section of a very lovely bonnet-top highboy. His rival, B, owned the base to the same piece. One day A would call upon B and inquire if he were ready to sell his top. He would at once be shown to the door. Then B would call on A and try to buy his base. He also was shown to the door. This went on for a long time, until dealer C heard about it. He went to A and bought the baseless top at a ridiculously low figure, A telling himself fatuously that now he would not be bothered again with visits from B.

Then C went to B and bought his topless base at a small price, because B thought that here was the way to stop A's troublesome visits. C soon sold his complete highboy at an excellent price.

Priced in Dollars, Not Cents

Sometimes dealers have a good laugh over the ignorance of the customers who visit their stores. One day a finely dressed gentleman entered an antique shop in Augusta, and asked the price of a rare old brass candle-stand. When he was informed that the piece sold for 75, he remarked that it certainly was reasonable enough. "Will you take the stand?" the dealer inquired. The gentleman said he would, and produced the cash for his purchase. He was holding 75 cents in his hand, and the price of the stand was $75! Shortly afterward an irate gentleman left the shop, vowing that he would never darken the doors of an antique shop again. No, he did not purchase the rare old brass candlestand!

No Lodgers Permitted!

One dealer friend houses his antiques in a fine old mansion and dwells in the place himself. His guests come and look, and buy, right in his own home. One day a guest looked everything over with great interest and purchased a large order of goods. As he was about to leave he inquired if by any chance the dealer would house him for the night in the fascinating old place. He was informed that strangers were not welcome to remain with so many valuables all night because of the danger of theft. The stranger looked surprised and regretful, but politely wrote his name in the guest book and departed.

After his car had disappeared down the road the dealer went to read the name of the man who had had the cheek to inquire if he were running a boarding house! A look at the signature and he sat down weakly in a chair. He had turned from his door one of the greatest men in our country today. Now the signature is cut from the book and hangs on the wall, and the dealer proudly tells his guests that this man has patronized his shop. He does not tell them that he might have spent a cozy evening in friendly companionship with this same notable if he had only known public characters as well as he did antiques!

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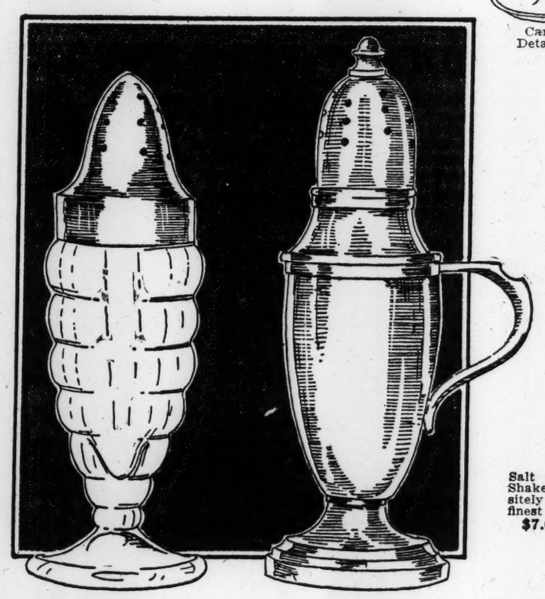

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Beside the book lay the Boy's report card. A mark of failure in English stood out in red ink as if challenging the attention of every passer-by. On the back of the card was checked the reason for the failure, "Lack of interest."

The curled corners of the paper-covered book stared derisively at me; it had felt no lack of interest, its worn pages bore silent testimony to that. On the cover of the book was scrawled, in pencil, the name of the Boy's chum, the best possible form of recommendation for any boy's book. A different sort of introduction from that given to Tennyson's "Princess," the book responsible for the red mark on the report card. That had received an exceedingly formal introduction from the teacher with the brief remark that "The Princess" must be read in a limited time, and a book report written on its contents.

Facing the Problem

Outside reading—both books would come under that class, for both were read outside of school. But what a gap between! A gap which must be bridged if the boy was to pass his school work successfully. The worn paper-covered book continued to stare at me boldly with its unspoken challenge to arouse equal interest, while the red ink mark arrogantly scowled forth a vague hint of a well-barricaded standard which must be reached and kept.

Little by little the problem reduced itself to the searching for a list of books, many of which should have been read before the boy had reached high school, which would not only provide interest, but also lay a foundation for the more difficult books required for later outside reading for high school, and bridge the gap between the thrilling adventures set forth in the worn paper-covered book and Tennyson's "The Princess."

It was evident that one must start with adventure—there was Jack London! The figure of the little 10-year-old newsboy plodding the streets of San Francisco with the same restless energy which years later enabled him to develop into a fine journalist and writer, thrust itself before me. The recollections of his sealing expeditions to the Hawaiian Islands before he was 18 came back to me, of the money from this trip given to the support of his family who were always in need of help, of the first money he earned from writing "A Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan," of his discouragement and loneliness and return to California at 19 to enter high school, determined to improve his life by education, for he was so disgusted at the terrible things he had seen in his travels. Adventures? Where could one look for more! "The Call of the Wild" was the account of his later experiences in the Klondike and his characters, even his hero, Buck, the Alaskan "husky," were taken from real characters on his trip.

"The Call of the Wild" could hold its place with any paper-covered story of an unheard-of West, besides bringing out a love for the out-of-doors, the fine qualities of animals, and a true picture of the far North.

Why Not Start a Library?

Why not start a library up here in the Boy's room, a boy's bookshelf which on its own merits could crowd out any thrilling paper-covered books? Why not inscribe them with his name and an interesting bit of information concerning the author, a sort of Who's Who to serve as an introduction, to be written in on the title page? These books in turn could be loaned to other boys and with this form of a boy's sign of approval could usurp the place of other paper-covered books which other boys might have borrowed.

"Treasure Island" and "Kidnaped" by Stevenson came to my mind. They deserved a place on the shelf. The "Last of the Mohicans," by Cooper, who peopled his woods with Indians, among whom he had been as a boy. "The Spy," too, had its place, the story of the coolness, shrewdness and patriotism of a spy during the Revolution who had been active in Westchester County, New York, the very county where Cooper himself had lived.

After diligent searching I chose the following books from the general list prepared for the National Council of Teachers of English by its committee on home reading, all of which can be found in any good public library:

ADVENTURE

Robinson Crusoe, Defoe.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Robin Hood.
Don Quixote, Cervantes.
Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan.
Last of the Barons, Lytton.
The White Company, A. Conan Doyle.
A Gentleman of France.
The Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Captain Blood, Sabatini.
The Sea Hawk, Sabatini.
Wing and Wing, Cooper.
The Red Rover, Cooper.
Two Admirals, Cooper.
Sea Lions.
Captains Courageous, Kipling.

MYSTERY STORIES

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, Conan Doyle.
All of the Sherlock Holmes stories, the detective of detectives.
The Wisdom of Father Brown, G. K. Chesterton.
Uncle Abner, Post.

ANIMAL STORIES

Jungle Books, Kipling.
Lad, a Dog, Terhune.
Biography of a Grizzly, Thompson Seton.
Boo, Son of Battle (Avery fine dog), Ollivant.
Beyond Rope and Fence (wild horses), Grew.
Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson Seton.
Wild Brother, Underwood.
Jungle Peace, Beebe.
The Flock (Keeping Sheep in Wild Places), Austin.
Camp Life in the Woods, Gibson.
The Story of Matka (Life of a seal), Jordan.
The Forest, S. E. White.

HISTORY STORIES MADE ALIVE

Ben-Hur (The times of Christ), L. Wallace.
Dri and I (American Revolution), I. Bacheller.
Cudjo's Cave, Trowbridge.
Red Belts (Indian fighting), Pendexter.
The Black Arrow (Days of Ivanhoe), Stevenson.
Ivanhoe, Scott.
The Scottish Chiefs, Porter.
Monsieur Beaucaire (A gentleman disguised), Tarkington.
The Helmet of Navarre (In romantic France), Castle.
A Gentleman of France, Weyman.
Three Musketeers, Dumas.
The Crisis (The Civil War), Churchill.
Hugh Wynne (American Revolution), Mitchell.
In the Valley (The Mohawk Valley in the Indian War), Frederick.

STORIES OF THE SEA

Cappy Ricks (Pacific Shipping), Kyne.
Moby Dick (The great white whale), Melville.
Treasure Island, Stevenson.
She Blows and Sparm at That (Whaling), Hopkins.
The Wreck of the Grosvenor, Russell.
Captains Courageous, Kipling.
Richard Carvel, Churchill.
The Mutineers, Hawes.

THE AMUSING SIDE OF LIFE

Seventeen (A boy's heart affairs), Tarkington.
Kipps (A young Cockney gets money and learns lessons), Wells.
Charles O'Malley, Lever.
Rory O'More, Lever.
The Caravaners, Arnim.

THE WEST

The Virginian (Cowboys)), Wister.
Fifty Four Forty or Fight (Western Pioneers), E. Hough.
The Covered Wagon, E. Hough.
The Luck of Roaring Camp, Bret Harte.
Main Travelled Roads, Garland.
They of the High Trails, Garland.

TRAVEL

Sailing Alone Around the World (In a little sloop), Slocum.
The Track of the Typhoon, Nutting.
The North Pole (By the first man to find it), Peary.
The South Pole (By the first man to find it), Amundsen.
First Through the Grand Canyon, Powell.
A Vagabond Journey Around the World, H. A. Franck.
Typee, Melville.
White Shadows in the South Seas, O'Brien.
Adrift on an Ice Pan, Grenfell.
Lure of the Labrador Wild, Wallace.

SOME UNUSUAL LIVES

Far Away and Long Ago (Exciting and original), Hudson.
Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography.
The Americanization of Edward Bok, Bok.
Indian Boyhood (By a Sioux Indian), Eastman.
From the Deep Woods to Civilization, Eastman.
Bright Roads of Adventure (A "regular feller"), Paine.
Up From Slavery, Booker Washington.
The Story of My Life, Helen Keller.
When I Was a Boy in Russia, Mokrievich.
The Old Virginia Gentleman, Bagby.
A Labrador Doctor, Grenfell.

I looked up from the list to the Boy's table where bookends were to be placed to hold the first of the worthwhile books for the Boy's Bookshelf. Then I glanced confidently at the worn paper-covered book. Was it imagination or did I merely fancy that the curled corners looked a trifle less boastful? And the red ink mark on the report card? It certainly appeared less arrogant. But whatever their different aspect, their challenge was to be squarely met. I had picked up the gantlet for my Boy.

M. M. S.

Able Students to Have Freedom at Franklin

FRANKLIN COLLEGE of Indiana has adopted a new plan of dealing with its best students. This plan will go into operation with the junior class in the fall of 1930. In inaugurating this plan the college has certain definite educational objectives in view. It is designed:

1. To encourage in the student an attitude of mind in accordance with which he views his college course more in terms of developing competence in fields in which he is interested and less in terms of required credit hours and credit points.

2. To offer the exceptional student the opportunity, and to encourage him to work up to the maximum of his capacity and interests.

3. To help the student to make a more intensive study of the problems in a few lines of human thought and achievement and to provide opportunities for more specialization in certain fields or combined fields.

4. To place on the student a larger measure of responsibility for his own educational progress; to arouse in him an intellectual enthusiasm and to prepare him to carry on his intellectual life.

This objective lies at the heart of the whole program.

It is recognized that education is a life process and not merely for four years. In life, after formal education has ceased, one must continue his intellectual growth. In order to do this one must first of all have some intellectual interests or interest, and in the second place one must have mastered the necessary intellectual tools and processes. The college believes that it should do these things for the student, and it believes, furthermore, that students should have the opportunity for self-direction while in college in order that these objectives may be accomplished.

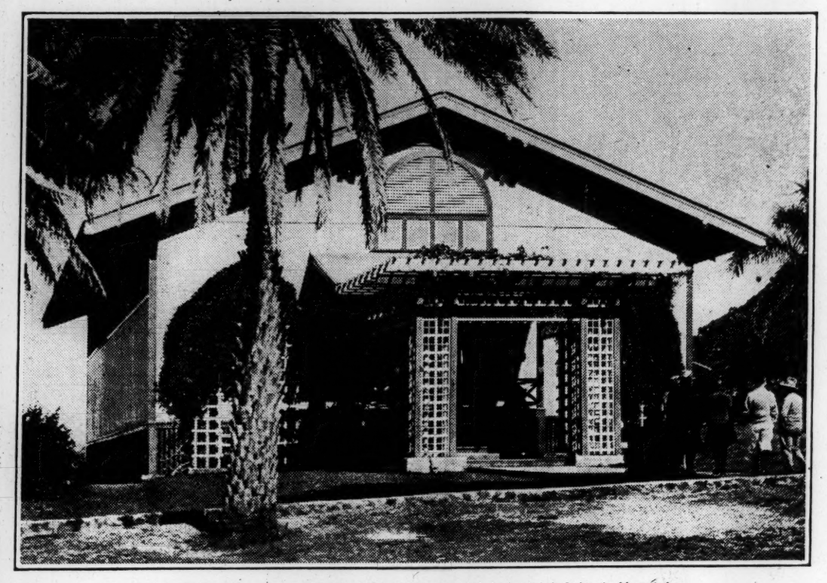
The plan will operate as follows:

1. Sometime during the second semester of the sophomore year students desiring to study under this plan for their last two years will make formal application to the faculty for the privilege of doing so. Students will be selected from these applicants on the basis of their interests and fitness for the work. No objective standards for this selection are set up. The student body is small enough (320) that the factulty knows each students intimately and after two years of teaching and observation will be thoroughly capable of judging each student on his own merit.

2. Students selected to pursue this plan will be relieved of all formal hour and point requirements and allowed a large measure of independence in their work. They will, however, be under close guidance and supervision of the members of the faculty in their chosen fields. Frequent conferences will be held with the advisers, and at the end of two years they will be subject to comprehensive and thorough oral and written examinations in their respective fields of concentration by the faculty and by professors secured from other colleges and universities. The objective in these examinations will be to determine how well the student has attained acquaintance with and mastery of his field. The emphasis will be upon the "mastery" concept, rather than the "time" concept.

3. Students working under this plan will also be required to present to the faculty some evidence of original or creative work in their respective fields. This may take the form of a written thesis which will be in the nature of an elementary research project, or it may be a definite contribution to the welfare of some community in the form of social service. It is definitely understood that this requirement will not be on the level of graduate study except in an elementary way. Graduate study as we understand it consists in concentrated study upon the solution of a particular isolated problem. The emphasis under this plan will be put upon a broad understanding of a field of knowledge. The original work is required, however, to demonstrate that the student is capable of independent investigation as well. It is believed that exceptional senior college students may well be able to carry on independent creative work, under guidance, of course. It is also true, that the greater part of these students will continue their studies in graduate schools. In which case, this training in independent work will be invaluable.

[From a statement issued by President Homer P. Rainey]



One of the Dormitories of the Hawaii Territorial Industrial School, Honolulu.

Hawaiian Boys Find Industrial School Congenial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honolulu

THE Territorial Industrial School, near Honolulu, is an ideal institution of its sort, judged by any standard. It is doing work which would compare well with similar establishments in the United States. It is doing it in a manner, and in an environment, that in no way resemble those of the usual disciplinary institution. The boys, of whom there are about 200 at present, range in ages from 7 to 18, and so kindly do they take to the life and instruction of the school that they frequently clamor to remain after the period of their assignment has expired.

G. A. Wesson, the principal, is a strong exponent of the "friendly" method of conducting such a school. No well-behaved boy is made to feel that he is under discipline of a punitive character. On the other hand he finds in his principal a friend and counselor who knows him by name and who treats him in a real paternal fashion. The native Hawaiian lad is especially amenable to this sort of treatment, and a visitor has only to note the relations which prevail between the boys, their principal and the other instructors to be impressed with the success of the "melting pot" process which is carried on in a friendly and congenial atmosphere and environment.

The Territorial Industrial School combines various forms of education, with particular attention, of course, to the technical. The boys are taught agriculture, carpentering and the mechanical trades. There is a large farm connected with the school and there are also well-equipped shops. The location, which is on the north, or "windward" side of the island of Oahu, is picturesque and comfortable, with ample lands on all sides. Live stock is raised under competent direction and the institution supplies all its own needs, even to the clothing made by the boys in a modern tailor shop. For recreation there is ample provision, and the school's feature, its military band trained and directed by the bandmaster of one of the neighboring army posts, is remarkably expert although some of its members are only 10 or 12 years old.

The buildings of the school are modern and well-equipped, especially the dormitories which are exactly those of any nondisciplinary institution. The study-rooms and the gymnasium are thoroughly up-to-date and the staff of teachers, numbering about 30, is efficient and in accord with the principal's views. The school is really a model of its kind, and its success is perhaps best attested by the regard for it of the boys themselves.

M. T. G.

Choice of Poetry for School Use

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

POETRY is written only through the inspiration engendered by the poet's love for poetry, and there is nothing else to do with it or to it than to love it. It is by no means to be learnt by heart, parsed and analyzed, dissected and criticised; it is not to be used as an aid to memory training, or as a convenient arrangement of lines to be written as a punishment; it has not to be "done" like mathematics, nor can it be tested by examination. No. It is just poetry; and as a kite, when correctly constructed, will be caught by the wind and carried upward. So the children's thought, when correctly guided, will be caught by the intangible charm of poetry and led upward. Part of this charm is due to its wonderful ability to tell a complete story in a few lines. It discards so gracefully those superfluous descriptions and explanations that always seem so necessary to prose, and perhaps its enchantment can be attributed to the freedom in thought-picturing which this brevity gives.

Be that as it may, there is a charm and the children feel it without being able either to describe or to account for their feelings. When it is felt, be careful not to scare it away by drawing attention to it, explaining the meanings, giving and asking for criticisms. It is not necessary to examine the felts and springs of a piano in order to enjoy thoroughly its sweet sounds. The appreciation (oh! hackneyed word!) of poetry is such a timid little bird. It flutters away at the slightest suggestion of force, but love brings it back again.

Regard to Simplicity

A wise selection of poetry is made by having regard to the simplicity of thought underlying it, and it should be graded accordingly. Children will enjoy, appreciate and remember a lilting "Limerick" (many of which are quite worthy) with its tantalizing play on words, its neat expression and fulsome humor, whereas the most beautiful expression of deep feeling by an acknowledged great poet leaves them quite cold, because the thought is beyond their experience and comprehension. To force such poetry because it is good is fatal policy—away flies that "timid little bird." This stage may or may not be reached, but no amount of study of the "difficult" poems, and exhortations to like them will ever succeed in attaining this end.

In selecting, then, the name of the author is not important—neither is it the least guarantee of suitability. Each poem must be considered individually, and the motive of the author should be carefully taken into account. Avoid anything written with intent to injure, to ridicule, to rouse wrong sentiments, to glorify deeds of bloodshed and war. Examples of the last named are only too numerous, for war was once almost the normal condition of life, and a man was judged solely according to his success as a warrior. This fashion has survived to some extent even to the present day, when some of the finest literary efforts are of war, and all its relentless horrors. Cut these out. They tend to make the children respect instead of loathe war. There is no lack of action, excitement, bravery, endurance, faithfulness, etc., in exploration, invention and sport, so that the subject of war should be definitely banned.

Children Free to Choose

It is desirable that some poems be learned by heart. Children should be free to make their own choice. They cannot choose wrongly from a carefully prepared list. It is not at all essential that the whole class should learn the same piece or pieces.

Above all, let the teacher have some definite end in view in tackling the subject of "poetry," so that a haphazard list of poems, recommended by someone else, is avoided. Let him diligently devote time and thought to making a collection which he knows is good. To name poems and author would defeat the aim of these suggestions, for nearly all depends on the teacher's own enthusiasm, and he can be really enthusiastic only about his own style and individual taste. His love of poetry will do more than anything else to lead the children to enjoy and benefit by the study of a subject which is "worth while."

R. E.

Sit Together or Separate?

JEAN and Mary seemed unable to sit near each other in the Sunday school class without talking and giggling, and, while they were not loud or continuous in their undertone remarks, they took away the feeling of united purpose that otherwise was felt by the little group. The teacher's first impulse was to separate them. She had done this a few months back, and class order had followed quickly upon their sitting a few seats apart. But, she wondered, is this the best way to help the girls or the situation? It evidently had not permanently helped either before. Both the girls were good thinkers, fine, loyal, sturdy little friends, devoted to each other and happy together. She had a talk with them—just a little talk, for 12-year-olds do not want too much—and put it up to them. "I'd like you to sit beside each other every time," she said, "and prove that you can do it. It would be easier for you to have me separate you, but you would not learn to master the situation. So will you see to it that you sit together every time?" It was fun to see the look in their eyes. A new ideal had been brought into their expression of mutual affection. Jean's little chin went up a fraction of an inch. Mary's smile was thoughtful and eager. The problem, so it eventually proved, was turned into a fine opportunity for both girls, and the whole class learned by it a fundamental lesson.

"Do not be afraid of making mistakes," the teacher of French said to her reticent class, and many times in various ways she brought out the same thought. "If you give in to fear, you cannot learn," she explained. "This is an especially good subject in which to show that overcoming fear of making mistakes will send you swiftly along the way. The only way to learn French, or any foreign language, is to try to speak it. If each one of us will honestly get over our fear of making mistakes, and every one of us help the others, so that when mistakes are made nobody minds, then we shall go ahead quickly in this subject. It is true of anything, of course," she added, "but this is a wonderful place in which to show it."

Value of Working With Wholes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portland, Ore.

NOWHERE is it more important that we learn that rest in action is necessary, if the action bear fruit, than in the primary class in our schools. The fable that children must have rapid change from subject to subject, if we keep them mentally awake, does not seem to be true.

It is a fact that small children will give attention only when they are interested, and then but for a limited time. But to disturb this attention before the interest is satisfied is a grave mistake. Rapid change produces in the mind of the child a confusion and lack of interest in anything. The result is often a querulous condition, unhappy, nothing to do.

Now interest can best be won through the presentation of units or wholes. The infant's thinking works in wholes, which occupy its attention some time before it is interested in parts or even sees them. Mother is just mother some weeks before the baby sees she has eyes, nose and mouth.

So the baby plays with his Teddy Bear a long time and loves it. It must have become uninteresting and tiresome as a whole before he was tempted to tear it to pieces to look at its parts. In school work with these small ones, we get the best results when we work in wholes. Only in this way can we interest them to any worth-while degree.

Learning Whole Word

Thus in teaching reading, the old alphabetic method was found to be unsatisfactory, and educators groped about for a better method, trying various way to interest the beginner. Finally with the word as a whole, and assisted by phonetics as a certain number of words became familiar, the results were satisfactory. An attempt was made to start with the phonetic method, but this was as uninteresting to the child as the old alphabetic method. It was treating parts that could mean nothing to the child, while the word as a whole can interest the child, for it means something to him. It is a unit of thinking, it has a distinct entity.

As soon as the child becomes interested in words, it seems best to keep the presentation going as fast as he can receive them. He will be easily interested in phonetics when he feels the urge to find out a word for himself. But before that he will be able to read quite easily many words.

If from the first, reading is made alive and of vital interest there will be no question of whether the sense of what he reads is gained, whether he gets the meaning from the printed page. I believe the child should not attempt to spell until the reading is well under way.

When it comes to number work, as far as possible have the numbers concrete, such as bulk, collective groups. For instance, there is "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe." This is an attractive group and you remember there was no limit to the number of her children. Some she gave molasses, some she gave bread, some she gave a spanking and sent to bed. Any number of problems are there ready to be worked out, in addition, and subtraction; yes, all the fundamental operations. This old woman is a great joy maker. It is such fun to use familiar things to work out problems.

In geography the same theory applies. One can begin with the globe as a whole. The child knows land and water, so the globe and world map with the right presentation will interest him. The globe itself is fascinating and if we drop it as soon as it begins to lose its charm, we can take it up later with renewed interest.

Details Afterward

On the world map, when the oceans and continents are familiar, then divide the continents into countries, beginning with our own. When the countries are named and located, something distinctive should be taught about each, something, be it ever so trivial, that will distinguish that country from all the others.

In character building the same idea can be effectively applied. The school or group is the whole. And the high standard of boyhood, the right motive, the desire for fair play and honesty, can be established for the group first. Then the individual desire to be right will be much more easily attained, without a sense of self-righteousness that so often comes when one child outdoes another in right conduct.

The good in each is the glory of all when we start with the group.

This using the school or group as a whole, develops a school spirit that is invaluable in discipline. Every child longs to do and dare for what he understands as worth while and praiseworthy in the eyes of his world. Doing for others is so mixed up in his thought, with expected returns of a similar nature, that he never is sure he has not been in a way trading kindnesses.

But working for the school as a whole takes away all the selfish thought, and gives the child a sense of doing something worth while for others.

So from many angles, I believe that working with wholes in the primary classes is the most effective way to gain active interest.

F. S.

When Learning Can Be Enjoyed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT A school at Tooting which he had visited, said Dr. Edward Lyttleton, ragged children 11 years old had had read to them a piece of history for 10 minutes. Then they were asked to put it into their own words. When he had nearly done so a boy said he was muddled at that point and sat down. There was no rebuke, and another child finished it. After 40 years of teaching at an English public school he (Dr. Lyttleton) could not recall an instance of a boy confessing he was in a muddle. The fact was that 85 per cent of them were never out of a muddle. The boys at that ragged school learned to appreciate Shakespeare and art. There was no scolding, no marks, and no examinations, and learning for the dull boy was therefore just as joyous as to his companions.

Dr. Lyttleton was speaking at a meeting of the English Speaking Union in London on the subject of "The Public Schools and Intellectual Training." The school he mentioned was run on the methods suggested by Miss Charlotte Mason, founder of the Parents' National Educational Union. First, he said, there should be assimilation, secondly rejection, and thirdly reproduction. That was the natural way the child's mind worked, and if the mind was not allowed to work in that way nobody knew the mischief that would result. When a fact was taken into the mind and held there reluctantly the avenues of thought were being blocked up, and chaos resulted.

This led Dr. Lyttleton to a condemnation of the examination system, which, he said, resulted in a distaste for learning.

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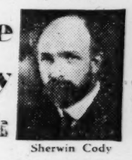

Sherwin Cody
THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. Sherwin Cody found that in a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words; how few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

A Remarkable Invention
Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But, instead of going along in the old way, he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. He made thousands of tests of his various devices before inventing his present method. In all his tests he found that the trouble with old methods is that points learned do not stick in the mind. In school you were asked to remember rules and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For years Mr. Cody has studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. As a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new
Self-Correcting Method
A patent was granted to Mr. Cody on his unique device; and now he places it at your disposal. This invention is simple, fascinating, time-saving, and incomparably efficient. You do the lesson given on any page, then you see exactly how Mr. Cody himself would correct it. You mark your errors and check them in the first blank column. Next week you try that page again, on the second unmarked sheet, correct your errors, and check them in the second column. You see at a glance what you have learned and what you have failed to remember, until you have reached the 100% point in English.
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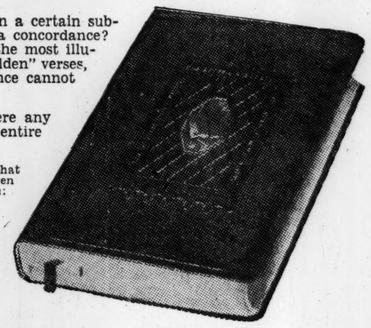

Take the subject of "Prayer," for instance. Are there any more vitally important verses on that subject in the entire Bible than the following?

"The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." (Psalm 145:18). "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." (Matthew 7:7, 8).

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THE HOME FORUM

"Peterkin, the Stormy Petrel"

"Up and down! Up and down!
From the base of the wave to the billow's crown,
And midst the flashing and feathery foam
The Stormy Petrol finds a home;
A home, if such a place may be
For her who lives on the wide, wide sea,
On the craggy ice, in the frozen air
And only seekest her rocky lair
To warm her young and to teach them to spring
At once o'er the waves on their stormy wing."

—Barry Cornwall.

THERE is a glamour of buoyancy about the oceanic Stormy Petrel that stirs the imagination. His very name is a stimulus. His costume and his habits on the ocean wave arouse in us an interest that is almost a challenge. There is a flicker of this doughty mariner, I trust, in all of us at certain crested moments.

His very name, Petrel, is deeply significant, being the diminutive of Peter, the apostle, who walked on the waters of the Sea of Galilee. Therefore the Stormy Petrel is called "little Peter," "Peter's bird" or "Peterkin," because he, too, walks upon the waters. The ornithologist classifies him and his genus as "Procellaria pelagica." Among the hundred or more petrels that haunt the seas and oceans the world around, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, there are three small species which are called Stormy Petrels or Mother Carey's chickens. They are the true Stormy Petrels, Leach's and Wilson's Petrels. Just why the sailors dubbed them Mother Carey's chickens no one knows. There are, however, several good guesses. Some say that Carey refers to Captain Cartaret in whose honor his sailors named the Stormy Petrels that fluttered like butterflies in their wake. Others say that Carey comes from Cara, the Latin for "dear," and that the bird is a protégé of affectionate mother nature. Still others maintain that Mother Carey was a witch with supernatural powers to stir up a storm at will and that the sailors named the Stormy Petrel in her honor in order to win her august favor. It is also quite possible that such a nickname was intended to propitiate the bird himself, because the Stormy Petrel calls all his kith and kin to rejoice before and during every storm and therefore the superstitious sailors still look upon him as a harbinger of bad weather upon the high seas. Hence he was also called "stormy."

The old saying that precious things come in small packages applies to the Stormy Petrel, which is no larger than a swift or a swallow. In his bare feet he stands some five-and-a-half inches high from the tip of his Roman beak to the tip of his tail. His waterproof coat, thick, oily, is a sooty brownish-black. There is a dash of foamy white, a "snowflake," at the base of his fluttering, square tail and his webbed feet are protected by high-water boots.

That he finds it pleasant to live on the briny deep, we have no doubt when we listen to the song that he sings in his husky voice, a triple note that sounds like "Sweet, Sweet, Sweet."

Nothing daunts the gallant spirit of this tiny mariner. The darkest night and the wildest gale only serve as a "spur and a valuable hint" to him. Well does he know that when the angry billows roll the highest, the time is ripe for him to reap a harvest. Then the mollusks and other marine animals on which he dines with great glee rise to the surface of the foamy waves. With butterfly grace he flutters through spray and spume from the crest of the surging billow to the hollow of the threatening trough in quest of a square meal. Like his cousin, the albatross, for hundreds of miles the Stormy Petrel follows in the wake of a ship, not for protection as some may suppose, but in quest of the titbits that are tossed overboard now and then from the galley. He is credited with the ability to fly a mile a minute on his tireless wings, long and pointed.

Many a traveler on an ocean voyage has rejoiced over the daily companionship of the Stormy Petrel, especially when tempests toss his lonely ship about like an eggshell. Then a man finds comfort in the friendship of this tiny ocean bird, a voyager like himself without an anchoring line.

When nesting time comes around in July, these spirited children of sea and sky, colonies of them, fly long distances to their rookeries, rocky shelves jutting out over the sea on lonely islet or mainland shore where their neighbors, the cormorants, gulls, auks and sea lions await their annual arrival. Mrs. Stormy Petrel deposits a single, round, white egg of fragile shell which is slightly freckled with reddish-brown at the larger end. The nest is usually at the far end of an eighteen to twenty-four-inch tunnel or burrow with at least one turn to make it interesting. At the far end in a bit of hollow decorated with a straw or two lies the egg no larger than that of a turtle dove. Here the patient Mrs. Stormy Petrel sits and broods in the dusk except as her mate relieves her. After a day and a night on the high seas he flies sometimes for a hundred miles or more in a dense fog straight to his family. When he reaches the subterranean city of stormy petrels he seems to experience no difficulty in recognizing his own latchstring. Rarely are both parents found at home at the same time. While one is brooding the other is battling with wind and wave.

If a human friend pays the colony a visit and camps in their front dooryard, as it were, the Stormy Petrel shows no fear. The tempests have made him immune to that universal hobgoblin. Neither has he any enemies. Even the sailors will not harm him. He is good-natured and can be easily tamed.

The young remain in the nest at the far end of the crooked tunnel until they are in full possession of their wits and plumage. When they attain their majority they too fly out to sea some time in September to seek their fortune with the rolling billows, not to return to the place of their birth until breeding time comes round again the following June or July. For eight months in the year he is more or less independent of land and dependent on a "whitecap for his pillow and his wing for a nightcap."

Gamboling over the water in his webbed feet, twittering his delight in the teeth of the gale above and in the ear of the porpoise below, identifying himself with wind and wave, foam and spray the Stormy Petrel becomes a symbol of joy instead of an omen of ill.

H. G.

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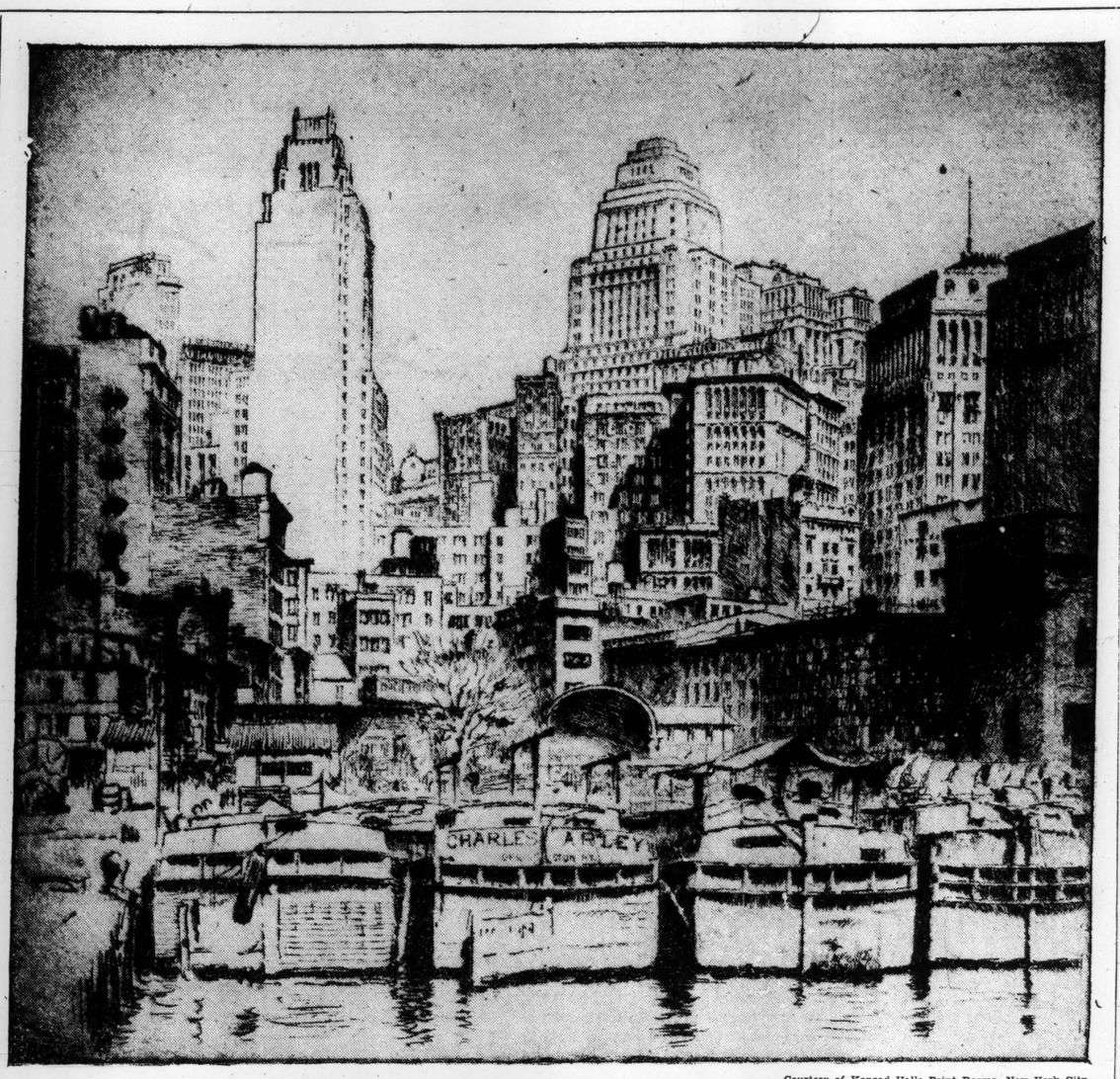

"Coenties Slip," From an Etching by Karl Dehmann.

Courtesy of Konrad Halle Print Rooms, New York City

God's Grace

When I would finish some small task
And hasten to it anxiously,
I see a lovely shadow pass
Across the lawn, under a tree;
Then I would stop and think how beauty
Insists on glorifying duty.

When I am soberly at work
Making a bed, sweeping a room,
I see the sunlight touch the brass;
Then I would quickly stay my broom,
Praising His ever gentle grace,
Which makes my room a radiant place.

And may my work be better done,
Seeing the wonder of the sun!

EDNA HOWE.

To Middleton Murry

I am at present being stared at by (1) very old winged beetle who is evidently looking to see if this is his club or not and whether there is an octogenarian or two to have a chat with; (2) three white moths with their little moth's noses pressed as flat as flat can be; (3) an Unknown, with six legs and the appearance of a diminutive lobster; (4) one very large grey moth, apparently in a shawl, who appears by her anxiety to be endeavoring to see if there really is a large barrel of butter hidden behind the counter for regular customers only or not. All these are on the outside of my windy pane, drawn to the light because I have not closed the shutters. It's a black night, calm, and with a great sweeping sound of sea.

I wish you would come into this room for a talk—sit before this wood fire with me and agree that the log has a head like a crocodile and one like a poodle. The smell is good—of pines and blue gums—and I have one very large pine cone I would cheerfully sacrifice for a kind of illuminated address of welcome—my dear, dear old Boy.

Here comes dinner. I must sit up and prepare to attack it. We have funny food here—macaroni in all the most fantastical shapes and devices—in letters and rats' tails and imitation lace and imitation penny stamps and triangles and shavings. It must be fun to run wild in the Macaroni works. I wonder they don't have an Animal Series—camels, frogs and Nelephants in one's soup would be particularly nice.

I am afraid this letter is not, on the whole, as serious as it ought to be. I trust, Sir, by the time it reaches you it's demeanor will be composed, reverent, grave as befits one who is calling upon a young gentleman at a Publishing House in Thavies Inn.—From "The Letters of Katherine Mansfield."

Heralds

(In Northern British Columbia)

"News, news," yelled Jimmie, late one evening, rushing excitedly into the log cabin.

"What?" queried Mother and Eve together.

"The wild swans, the wild swans. Spring's here!" and he twirled his fur cap in the air in an abandon of gladness that winter's spell was broken and the long watched for spring already at hand.

"They're over at the point, the wind and currents have opened the channel there; it is the first bit of open water every year and there they are, thirty-two of them. I crawled right up close, see how wet I am, but if you put on gum boots you can get quite a way round toward them."

Mother and Eve hurried into gum boots and sweaters.

"They're tired with flying and they haven't seen open water till this, I guess, and this isn't much bigger than a good-sized washbowl. I wonder where they've come from. They all drank except one, he is the sentinel, and trimmed themselves up a bit. Then the sentinel took a drink and they just tucked their heads under their wings and went to sleep standing on one leg; but the sentinel just watches and watches, and if anything startled him they'd all be up out of there like a flash. I hope one of them relieves him soon."

They all trailed silently down to the lake shore.

"We won't go near enough to disturb them," said Mother, "that would be too bad."

But thanks to the shelter of the overhanging willows they were able to get a good look at the beautiful sleeping birds, like quaint snowy balls perched each on a single stilt, and of the handsome alert sentinel Then having gazed their long fill on the silent moonlit spectacle, they returned as noiselessly as they had come.

"They will likely be gone with the first streak of light," said Jimmie "but I shall be up to see."

The birds, however, must have been glad to rest, for not only did they not go at dawn, but they stayed all day, and Mother said, "I am sure our friends across the point are keeping their dogs in the house and melting snow for water, so as not to disturb them," which proved to be true Next morning there was no sign of the swans but the dwellers on the lake shore wished they had left word whither they were going on their strong fleet wings.

In Praise of Silence

This is the secret of our intercourse with those persons of whom our friends will say, or think, what can you find to talk about? Talk about? Why, nothing; the enigmatic person remains, with us as with all the rest of the world, silent, inarticulate, incapable, sometimes, of any nice making of formulæ. But we know that our companion is seeing, feeling, the same lines of the hills and washes of colours; the same scudding or feathering out of clouds; is living, in the completest sense, in that particular scene and hour; and knowing this, it matters nothing how long we trudge along the road or saunter across the grass without uttering. — VIOLET PAGET, in "Hortus Vitæ."

ALONG the water front of lower Manhattan there linger many bits of old New York. Karl Dehmann's etching, "Coenties Slip," carries in its very name an old-time flavor, for where the waters of the harbor used to deeply indent the wharf line there are now streets that bear the same names that were formerly applied to the docking place for vessels—slips. In the old days these slips often ended in a marine railway, whereupon boats could be drawn out on to the land for repairs or winter storage. Long since, this land became too valuable for such uses. The old name Coenties Slip is retained, though where was once a long dock offering mooring space for many schooners is now a filled-in street. This street penetrates from the thoroughfare along the water front back several hundred feet through the older building zone until it stops blank against the wall of skyscrapers that typify New York of today.

In the foreground are four of the barges that are still used for freighting miscellaneous cargoes around the city and down Long Island Sound. Beyond them on the left are buildings a century or more old, warehouses for ships' stores, and in the center that rare spectacle of Manhattan's streets, a tree that has managed to survive because it happened not to be in the way of progress. A grateful touch of green it gives in the summer to a view all grays and buffs, with the sky usually blue-gray with its veil of mingled smoke and mist.

The pyramids of commerce in the background at first sight would seem to be set upon a hill, but this is only an appearance. They stand upon the same level as the street in the foreground, and their foundations go many feet below the level at which these barges float. Upward these structures soar to heights of six hundred feet or more, and when the atmospheric ceiling is low the tops of the higher towers are in a new world from which the earth is hidden.

San Franciscans know the same effect when they look off from one of the higher hills of their city on foggy mornings, and see only the tops of the church spires and the higher business buildings thrusting through the billows of mist.

In this etching Karl Dehmann has delighted in contrasting the forms of buildings representing various eras of construction, and in relating the whole composition to those two great upspringing masses of masonry.

Wake Not

(Answer to "The Desert's Plea," in Monitor of February 1)

Sleep on, sweet desert lands,
I would not have thee wake. Sleep on
In peace. Around thee are the arms
Of ages that have gone.

In hush of glorious dawn,
In noonday's palpitating heat,
At dusk, in stillness of the night,
Thy somnolent breath is sweet.

Let each recurring spring
Wrap multicolored shawls around
Thy shoulders white, and may the winds
But lull thee to a sleep more sound.

For some the plowed up fields;
The long straight furrows; the lands
So rich in yield. For me there comes
The lure of desert sands.

Sleep on, sweet desert lands.
Nor heed the insistent call. Sleep on.
And pilgrims still will tread thy wastes
Now as in ages gone.

HELEN MARR BROWN.

Wahrer Glaube

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GLAUBE ist stets mit der christlichen Religion in Zusammenhang gebracht worden, und er gilt als äußerst wichtiges Merkmal **wahrer Hingebung.** Weil sein wirkliches Wesen oft mißverstanden wurde, hielten ihn viele einfach für Annahme. Daher denken manche, Glaube bedeute einfach bloßes Annehmen gewisser Lehren, die im allgemeinen kaum mehr sind als menschliche Meinungen.

Selbst bei flüchtigem Lesen gewisser Bibelstellen wird es einem jedoch klar, daß wahrer Glaube mehr als nur blinde Ergebung in sich schließt. Im Briefe des Jakobus lesen wir z.B.: „Der Glaube, wenn er nicht Werke hat, ist er tot an ihm selber". Offenbar hat also der Glaube, wenn er nicht so viel in sich schließt, daß er den Grund zu einem edleren Charakter und größerer Nächstenliebe legt, „nicht Werke".

Diese ganze Glaubensfrage wird durch die von Mary Baker Eddy erläuterten Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft klar. Auf Seite 23 des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt sie: „Im Ebräischen, Griechischen, Lateinischen und Englischen haben das Wort Glaube und die demselben entsprechenden Wörter zwei Bedeutungen und zwar Vertrauensseligkeit und Vertrauenswürdigkeit. Die eine Art des Glaubens vertraut das eigne Wohlergehen andern an. Die andre Art des Glaubens versteht die göttliche Liebe und weiß, wie man seine Seligkeit ‚mit Furcht und Zittern' schaffen kann". Das Hauptgewicht wird vielfach gern auf die Vertrauensseligkeit des Glaubens gelegt. Ohne viel Nachdenken glauben daher viele, es sei fraglos in jeder Religion ein Haupterfordernis, an gewisse aufgestellte Lehren zu glauben, und sie scheinen in der Annahme dieses irrigen Glaubens eine gewisse Befriedigung zu finden.

Der in Vertrauenswürdigkeit zum Ausdruck kommende wahre Glaube läßt diese Eigenschaft in vollständig neuem Licht erscheinen. Ist der erleuchtete Glaube fest begründet, so bereichert er in der Tat die ganze menschliche Erfahrung, und zwar deshalb, weil er auf dem Verständnis beruht, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip alles wahren Seins ist. Wer diesen Standpunkt einnimmt, braucht sich in seinem Wachstum nicht mehr durch gedankenloses Annehmen menschengemachter Glaubenssätze beirren zu lassen. Er wird vielmehr ernstlich bestrebt sein, sich dem anzupassen, was er als die allem wahren Dasein zugrunde liegende unwandelbare geistige Wirklichkeit erkennt, wodurch sich sein Ausblick beständig erweitert und er immer mehr Kraft und Harmonie widerspiegelt.

Viele vorgeschrittene Denker auf allen Gebieten menschlichen Strebens nehmen heutzutage diesen Standpunkt ein. In verflossenen Jahrhunderten hinderte ein abergläubischer Ausblick die Anstrengungen derer, die die Geheimnisse der Natur zu lüften trachteten. Infolgedessen zweifelten sie, ob ihr Bemühen je von Erfolg gekrönt sein werde. Der Grund war, daß sie nicht erkannten, daß diese Geheimnisse in dem Verhältnis gelüftet werden, wie die Menschen wissenschaftliches Denken verstehen und anwenden.

So versteht auch der Christliche Wissenschafter, daß er nicht zu zweifeln braucht. Er findet, daß gläubiges Erkennen der Gnade Gottes seinem Denken alles Gute erschließt.

Wenn man also „die Tiefen der Gottheit" zu ergründen trachtet, braucht man Gott nicht zu bitten, daß Er Seinen Kindern Seine Segnungen gewähre. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 13): „Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben. Sie ist der offene Quell, der da ruft: ‚Wohlan, alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommet her zum Wasser'". Erweisen sich die Menschen dieser Segnungen würdig, so werden sie ihnen in einem über den sterblichen Glauben gehenden Maße zuteil. Der Prophet Maleachi muß dies sicher erfaßt haben, als er schrieb: „Bringet aber die Zehnten ganz in mein Kornhaus, auf daß in meinem Hause Speise sei, und prüfet mich hierin, spricht der Herr Zebaoth, ob ich euch nicht des Himmels Fenster auftun werde und Segen herabschütten die Fülle".

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann sich jeder immer zuversichtlicher bemühen, daß sein erleuchtetes Vertrauen auf Gott, das Gute, so zunimmt, daß er immer fähiger wird, in wahrem Glauben zu beten. Dann lernt er durch Erfahrung verstehen, daß „des Gerechten Gebet viel vermag, wenn es ernstlich ist", wie der Apostel Jakobus sagt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Stiles

There were stiles in the parish of Waverly. To press a chubby young body against the hickory bars, and revolve slowly and joyously from one end of the circle to the other, was an entrancing pastime. That the errand on which you were sent had to wait indefinitely was of secondary consequence. The fields stretched close on all sides; the toll-gate house and Saint John's soaring steeple showed beyond the levels of grass; nobody was in sight. Around—and around—and around.

When I came upon the stile in Pilgrim's Progress, which I read at the age of seven or eight, the stile "on the left of the road" which led into "By-Path Meadow" was not an unfamiliar thing to me. Were there not two of them in Waverly? But Appollyon in the Valley of Humiliation, with his thick black wings hovering across the entire page of the book, was a terrible creature, "clothed with scales like a fish," his mouth "as the mouth of a lion"; the shepherds of the Delectable Mountains were grave and most lovely ones. The phraseology, too, was familiar. I heard its like daily in the Bible, and on Sundays in the collects and the psalter out of the prayer-book. . . . I followed Christian up a hill, where stood a cross, and even now, when I read it, I feel that same sense of poignant exaltation I felt at first, "when his burden loosed from off his shoulders, and began to tumble, and so continued to do till it came to the mouth of the sepulchre, where it fell in."—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "A Victorian Village."

True Faith

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAITH has always been associated with the Christian religion, and is thought of as a most important characteristic of true devotion. From the fact that its real nature has often been misunderstood, many have regarded faith as simply belief. In this way, in the thought of some, faith has come to mean mere acceptance of certain doctrines, which generally are little more than human opinions.

Even a cursory reading of certain Bible texts, however, makes it clearly evident that something beyond mere blind acquiescence is included in true faith. In the epistle of James, for instance, we read, "Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." Obviously, then, unless faith is of a sufficiently substantial nature to make it the basis of a nobler character and a larger charity, "it hath not works."

This whole question of faith is clarified in the teachings of Christian Science, as elucidated by Mary Baker Eddy. On page 23 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, she writes: "In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, *faith* and the words corresponding thereto have these two definitions, *trustfulness* and *trustworthiness*. One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's 'own salvation, with fear and trembling.'" The tendency oftentimes is to emphasize the trustfulness of faith. Without giving much thought to the subject, many believe, therefore, that a chief requirement in any religion is unquestioningly to signify belief in certain formulated doctrines, and they have seemed to obtain a certain sense of satisfaction from their acceptance of this mistaken belief.

The true sense of faith expressed in trustworthiness gives to this quality an altogether fresh aspect. Indeed, when enlightened faith is firmly established, it will be found to enrich the entire human experience. This is because it is based upon the understanding of God as the divine Principle of all true being. From such a standpoint it is no longer necessary for an individual to stultify his growth in an unthinking agreement with man-made beliefs. Rather will he strive earnestly to adapt himself to what he discerns as the unchanging spiritual reality underlying all true existence, a process which will result in a constantly enlarging outlook and an increasing sense of reflected power and harmony.

Today this point of view is held by many advanced thinkers along every line of human endeavor. In bygone centuries a superstitious outlook hampered the efforts of those who strove to wrest from nature its secrets. In consequence, they allowed themselves to doubt whether they ever could be successful in their quest. This was because the fact had not then been grasped that these secrets become available in proportion as men understand and utilize scientific ways of thinking.

Thus, similarly, the Christian Scientist understands that there is no need for doubt. He finds that faithful recognition of God's loving-kindness opens his thought to all good.

So, in seeking "the deep things of God," one does not have to plead with God to grant His blessings to His children. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" When mankind is worthy of these blessings, they are poured out in a measure transcending mortal belief. The prophet Malachi must surely have sensed this when he wrote, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

In Christian Science each one can strive with ever increasing assurance so to expand his enlightened trust in God, good, that he will become more and more able to pray with true faith. One then learns by experience that, as the Apostle James says, "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Serene Old Home

A road sunk deep between hedges and sandy banks slopes downwards from the village of Horsted-Keynes, and passes on the right a gate leading into a short avenue of big pines which grow out of a clipped yew-hedge, over the top of which you can see various and fantastic chimneys of red-brick, a small lead-cowled turret, and the gables of tiled roofs. A hundred yards within the gate the pines cease, and the road takes a sharp-angled turn below a great walnut-tree. The house then faces you across a lawn, enclosed by a low red-brick wall with a gate in the center. . . .

A garden of flowers and espaliered fruit-trees and vegetables, grass-pathed, and sheltered on the north by a high wall and on the east by an immense yew hedge, lies to the right, and below it an orchard of apples and tall pink-flowering cherry trees. Still moving round the house you come to a terraced bowling-green bounded by more yew hedges and the avenue of pines under which you have lately passed, and the lawn across which you first faced the house completes the circuit. Below, half hidden, behind a row of unpruned shrubs and a herbaceous border, rise the lichened roofs of barns and farm-buildings, and the ground slopes gently down across hayfields to a brook that prowls along the bottom of the valley, among fine oaks and an undergrowth of holly and hazel, and, making a juncture with two other streams, saunters into the Ouse and so past Lewes to the sea. . . .

There, too, on the banks of the bowling-green were bushes of rosemary and broom and peonies, and round two sides of it a hedge of crimson rambler-rose, and the new sappy stems of each year were trained back into it, so that the hedge should not grow too high, and hide the daffodils, but should become thick and very rosy. Below the bowling-green, round the small lawn that faced the house, there were flower-beds, and those just below the window were always, at their season, tawny with wallflowers and their fragrance, redolent of uncaptured memories and the dim early brightnesses of life, wandered in at the windows. Later in the year begonias made a stricter formality, and later yet dahlias and scarlet salvias. Round the other sides of the lawn there were beds that were always sanctuaries for blueness, of delphiniums and cornflowers, and nemesia and gentian and forget-me-not, and over the stone pilasters and balls of the gateway towards the walnut-tree pink rambler and purple clematis fought out a championship for twenty year-long rounds, and at the end both antagonists were still going strong. . . .

Embowered thus stood the serene old house, low-ceilinged, with panelled parlours, and broad oak staircases and spacious lobbies. Girt with the green freshness of its lawns it was cool always in any stress of summer, and in the winter it had its open fireplaces, each with its bellows for the brisker burning of the logs, and (be it whispered) central heating to reinforce their flames. Of ancient oak was its woodwork, panels and floors and staircases so seasoned that never a creak or a crack betrayed an insolidity, and here and there in third-story rooms and passages the beams of its construction were grey between the spaces of lath and plaster. It was always faintly fragrant with the smell of wood smoke (for in winter the fires never died down on the hearths), even when through the windows in summer there flowed the scent of wallflowers, or when the lilacs were in bloom. But something more fragrant yet was to be fashioned there, and I think that if the house stood for another thousand years, there would never fade from the cool dusk of its rooms and passages, or from its sunny garden, the aroma of the years when my mother was the lamp and light of it.—From "Mother," by E. F. BENSON.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Italian Achievement

An Introduction to Italian Painting, by Sir Charles Holmes. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d.
The Italian Masters: A Survey and Guide, by Horace Shipp. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d.
The Italian Renaissance, by Elie Faure. London: The Studio, Ltd. 10s. 6d.

By FRANK RUTTER

London

BOOKS on Italian art have showered down on us recently until they lie upon our shelves as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. Of the three latest arrivals, Sir Charles Holmes's scholarly account of the rise and development of painting in Italy, from its origin some time round about 1250 A. D., when new churches were being built all over the country and paintings in fresco or on panel were produced for their decoration—since mosaic was too costly for the majority of them, yet decoration of some sort they must have—to its last flicker in Guardi's picturesque and airy descriptions of late eighteenth-century Venice, will be found an invaluable aid to knowledge and appreciation by those who are at the beginning of their studies. This straightforward, concisely written story of the most remarkable achievement in painting the world has ever seen is designed to be of use primarily to those who have never visited the country and have practically no knowledge of the subject.

The opening chapter emphasizes the importance of organized study to the proper appreciation of any of the arts—a truism that is too often lost sight of in an age of superficial culture. For just as no one can fully grasp the extent of Beethoven's or Wagner's genius when entirely ignorant of all that went before them both in music, so the triumphs of the great Italians cannot be truly valued and understood unless seen in perspective as a part of the whole achievement of the Renaissance. A careful reading of this little book will do much to help toward acquiring such a perspective.

Relationship of "Schools"

The various meanings of the term "school," often a source of confusion to the layman, are elucidated next. Sir Charles points out in this connection how there was no ordered growth of art over the whole peninsula. Art appeared here and there, up and down the country, in different cities and provinces in "a series of outbursts," and but few of these outbursts were contemporary with each other and all had different aims and ideals. Each sudden upshooting of artistic activity is now labeled a "school," and some knowledge of all of them is absolutely essential to the student if he is to find his way about in the great mass of paintings produced in Italy during the five centuries between Duccio and Canaletto. The relation of one "school" to another, the growth of each, their bright particular excellencies and distinguishing characteristics are all set forth in the pages that follow, without undue use of technical terms or overplus of superlatives—for which last, in particular, both critic and student cannot be too grateful!

Also included in the preliminary chapters are a map of Italy illustrating the principal centers of artistic activity from 1300 A. D. to the end of the eighteenth century, and a series of dated paragraphs summarizing the chronological succession of the schools. This latter shows how as one school was nearing extinction, another sprang up elsewhere and was succeeded in its turn as the fire of inspiration flickered low, by others in different towns, until, by the end, it might be said that the greater part of the peninsula had contributed to the amazing achievement in art of the race as a whole. The remainder of the book is taken up with an authoritative account of the great masters, their styles and principal works, and an appendix in which some valuable hints are given by the late Director of the National Gallery on how to carry further the study of the phase of art to which his volume is such a helpful introduction.

Supplementary Reading

Horace Shipp's survey and guide to the Italian masters makes good supplementary reading to Sir Charles's manual. He, too, stresses the necessity for acquiring a groundwork of knowledge of the whole mass of art the Italians produced and advocates some detailed knowledge of history as well, so that the paintings may be related to the people who painted them and those for whom they were executed, and a mental picture formed of the colorful epoch to which they belong.

Mr. Shipp devotes the first chapter to showing how the prologue to Italian art opens in Byzantium, the art of which entered Italy in the mosaics of Ravenna. It was an icon art, partly derived from early Christian catacomb paintings and thus linked with Roman times and greatly influenced also by Eastern ideas of magnificence in decoration—which one naturally expects to find prevailing in any development of art coming from Istanbul. Until the thirteenth century this tradition was firmly rooted in Italy, but with the advent of the new thought and the revival of learning of the Renaissance it disappeared forever. The author gives each of the principal artists a paragraph, or page or more according to importance and carries the tale on lucidly from one to another, making connections clear, and the links between the principal schools apparent. This method of exposition makes the volume particularly useful as a book of reference, for all the main facts about each master are thus grouped together and easily ascertainable without it being necessary to read through a whole chapter. Two appendices also add to the book's usefulness—one being a table of outstanding events in European history from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, together with the principal events in the history of art that were taking place during the same time in Italy, and the other, a chart showing the centers of painting in Italy during that period, the influence of one master on another, direct relations between master and pupil, and the movements of artists from one city to another.

Elie Faure discusses many aspects of the Renaissance and provides a certain amount of material from which some idea of the actual period in which the great works of art were produced can be obtained. His book, therefore, might be dipped into before Mr. Shipp's and Sir Charles's are studied. Architecture and sculpture are also dealt with and a number of plates illustrate each section. Of particular interest are the reproductions showing details of many famous works. For this alone the volume deserves a place among the mass of books on the same subject.

The translation, here and there, is a little too literal. Much that sounds meaningless in English can express certain fine shades of appreciation in French. A certain amount of intelligent paraphrasing is necessary, therefore, if any rendering into English of French art criticism is to make intelligible and illuminating reading.

The House of Carl Milles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN THE Sweden of today Carl Milles occupies a unique position. By his highly original art he has strongly influenced the younger Swedish sculptors and artists. Some years ago Milles paid his first visit to England, where his art immediately aroused great interest. By his monumental works and the greatness of the underlying ideas, Milles may strike a new note in British sculpture. The permanent exhibition of his works in London at the Leicester Galleries will help to make this possible.

Perhaps Milles' best-known works in England are the great bronzes, purchased by Lord Melchett for his country seat, Melchett Court, two strongly modeled boars in green patina, which, placed on slabs of black granite, guard a broad staircase in front of the red brick façade. In the Tate Gallery there are also to be found "Europa and the Bull" and a minor copy of "Folke Filbyter." At the Swedish Exhibition of Art in Paris in May, 1929, this statue, placed on the Place de la Concorde, was a center of attraction.

Characteristic Works

Milles' development as an artist is significant for his time. Like Bourdelle he has abandoned the non-plastic, merely picturesque form, where the idea expressed was all-important, and has turned toward forms more monumental and more restrained, yet without thus disturbing the spiritual expression of his figures. Characteristic of the latest phase of his development are the following works, which the sculptor himself thinks the four best. The above-mentioned "Folke Filbyter," "Music" or "Orpheus," the great "Neptune-fountain" at Gothenburg, and the racy seagods in the big pool at his home on Lidingön. A stranger traveling in Sweden is struck by the great number of public monuments by Milles, not only in Stockholm and Gothenburg, but also in the small Swedish towns like Hälsingborg, Halmstad, Linköping, Västerås and Hernösand.

Milles' greatest work in Sweden is, no doubt, that strange and unforgettable world of Beauty he has created on the rocky peninsula of Lidingön, his home. Every detail there has been sifted by the artist and every stone laid with the loving care of one who builds not for his own delight alone, but with vision for generations to follow.

We enter the house by a heavy green door, banded with iron, which leads into a small vaulted, white-washed passage. The door slowly swings to behind us, shutting us off from the rest of the world. The sunshine floods toward us through the delicate tracery of a wrought iron gate, surrounded by green leaves and flowers, and breaks glitteringly in the tall spray of many fountains. The passage leads straight into the first courtyard, where stands the wrought iron gate—its rich and intricate pattern designed by Milles. Iron railings, twined with roses, inclose this courtyard, and a small green door leads to a picturesque back court. The main garden lies beyond—behind the iron gate. Before the entrance stands a fountain—a twisted pillar supporting an exquisitely shaped basin, where a Naiad swims. To the right of the iron gate stands a loggia in Italian style with delicate marble pillars and lovely frescoes. These frescoes, the motives of which have been taken from the Gulf of Naples, are painted by a young Swedish artist, Jörgen Wrangel. Before this loggia plays a fountain—a slender, fluted shell of black, polished marble, bearing a boisterous Triton, his head flung back and his flying hair formed of small curling shells.

A Row of Sculptures

When approaching the loggia we notice that the perspective of the court seems to be extended, and in its center we see a long row of sculptures—the works of Carl Milles. From these we move half reluctantly to the second court, in the middle of which stands another fountain with a figure of Susannah. It is one of Milles' most striking works and won the Grand Prix at the International Exhibition of Arts in Paris in 1926. The suaveness of the treatment of Susannah's figure as she turns to look into the mirror is admirably set off—in truly baroque manner—against the hard granite out of which the statuette has been carved. Beyond this garden lies yet another court at right angles to the one we have just left, in which stands a Corinthian pillar made of sandstone. This is one of the two remaining columns of the old Opera House of King Gustaf III. Milles procured it for a trifling sum and erected it in his garden.

Turning away from the pillar we find a new garden awaiting us where lies a square, marbled pool. On the calm surface of its waters ride four Tritons, cast in green bronze. We are reminded of the Roman baroque fountains of Bernini, but here Milles' genius has surpassed that of his predecessor. The bellowing sea gods dive up from the cool depths of the sea, each with his wriggling catch of small fishes, clasped in a mighty fist. With their free hands they hold to their lips twisted conches, from which they blow four great jets of water to form high, transparent archways in the air. Broad steps lead down into the pool, where the crystal clear water is continually renewed from the sea. The walls and the floor of the basin are painted a wonderful clear sea blue.

Leaving this garden with its exuberant Tritons we go down some steps to a lower terrace, bordered with 13 heavy Doric pillars, hewn of granite. At this point bursts upon us a magnificent view of the sea and the harbor of Stockholm.

"The Sun Singer"

At the east end of this terrace stands a pedestal supporting a male torso in marble. This is a sketch of "The Sun Singer"—the finished statue stands overlooking the water on a small island below the Royal palace at Stockholm—a beautiful youth, crowned with a Greek helmet, who, with uplifted hand, sings a hymn to the rising sun. This statue illustrates a lyric poem by the Swedish national poet Esaias Tegnér.

At last we approach the heart and mainspring of the building—the artist's studio. Here we find ourselves in a world apart—a world in the making. We recognize among the mass of unfinished works—granite, marble and bronze—the plans and models for the completion of the great Neptune fountain in Gothenburg, the Industry Monument outside the Polytechnical High School of Stockholm, and the exquisite figures of his newly erected fountain in the courtyard of the Swedish Match Trust's new building. We find, too, a small sketch of that sublime statue of Orpheus, which, it is hoped, will be placed in front of the Concert Hall at Stockholm.

Subject in Painting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

GREAT paintings, without saying anything explicit, have the power to stir our imagination. Such paintings have human interest because the men who made them were keenly in touch with the life around them. Such men could not fall into the "art for art's sake" attitude and paint human beings as if it were just so much still-life, like the vases, fruits and vegetables they put in pictures with or without figures. This, in substance, was the theme of Royal Cortissoz' talk recently at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the subject of "The Importance of Subject in Painting." He spoke in effect as follows:

Some 30 or 40 years ago we were offered huge canvases, or machines as the French call them, of studio scenes peopled with manikins built up into vast tableaux, as in a theater. Of human dramatic interest there was essentially none, such as is to be found in Rembrandt's "Samson and Delilah."

In revolt against too great literalism in explicit story-telling pictures came the cult of abstraction with its avoidance of anything that could imply human interest. Geometrical designs containing no element of human drama were offered by painters working on the theory that not what is done but how it is done is what matters. Such painters achieved works that contain no elements of subject interest, the very quality that characterizes most strongly the paintings of Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Tintoretto, Rubens, Velasquez, Van Dyck, Delacroix, Vermeer, Gericourt.

To the works of these masters we feel, in addition to profound admiration for their masterly way of doing things, a human response to the subjects they used for their art. This warming and enlarging response is not to be confused with the feeling we sometimes have in the presence of works by lesser men who painted baleful subjects with such violence of overemphasis that we are revolted.

The mark of the men who have been proved great by time is that they never fail to interest us, whatever they did. They were so interested in the emotional life of the human beings they knew that their interest is communicated to us in their paintings. We identify our emotions with the subjects of these paintings at the same time we are moved æsthetically by the magnificent design of such pictures as Titian's "Entombment," Tintoretto's "Christ Before Pilate," and Velasquez's "Lancers."

In "The Gulf Stream" Winslow Homer used subject and achieved a painting admirable from any point of view, æsthetic or technical. "The Sudden Gust," showing people scattering before a coming storm, painted by John Sloan, because of its subject interest, is a welcome change from a succession of pictures of "Girl in Pink Dress," "Girl in Yellow Dress" and "Girl in Green Dress," all manikins posed in what are essentially studio still-lifes. We have picture after picture, by a variety of painters, showing a "Girl With Mirror," more still-lifes.

In Guy Pene DuBois's "The Art Lovers," we are shown persons who actually have had a thought, and who move us because they are moved. Albert Ryder was concerned with subject in his religious paintings and in his Wagnerian themes. Powerful use of subject is to be found in pictures by George Bellows. When he was not turned aside by portrait commissions, Sargent relied upon subject as inspiration and as a means of communicating his art to us, in some of his early works, and in his murals. In "Unicorns," by Arthur B. Davies, we see life transformed by art, and again we see subject used imaginatively, appealing to our imaginations.

At Right, the Earliest Woodcut in the James C. McGuire Collection Exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. St. Nicholas Is Shown in Bishop's Robes, With Three Purses. St. Nicholas Was Bishop of Myra, in the Fourth Century. This Woodcut Dates From About 1430. Upper Left, St. Bridget, of the Royal House of Sweden, Founder of the Order of the Brigittines. The Woodcut Dates From the Fifteenth Century. Lower Left, An Impression of the Oldest Known Bookplate, Dating From About 1482. It Belonged to Hilprant Brandenburg, a Carthusian Friar at Buxheim, Germany, Who Presented the Book Containing It, With a Large Number of Others, to His Monastery Library. It Is Printed on Waste Proof Paper and Has a Woodcut and Text on the Other Side. The Tips of the Angel's Wings Are Red, the Ground of the Shield Blue, and Yellow and Green Are Also Used.

The McGuire Prints

UNTIL April 1, the magnificent collection of woodcuts and metal cuts belonging to James C. McGuire of New York will be shown in the Print Room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The interest in these earlier illustrations has until recently been a highly specialized one, in certain respects incidental only to collection of early books. Today, however, taste for them is growing, for the entire modern tendency is an attempt to revive spontaneity, to escape the smooth, accurate, monotonous product of the machine. Hence the archaistic trend. In the thick, uneven delineations of the early print there is crudity and awkwardness, but there is also vitality that is strong and stirring. To some persons they are unattractive and tawdry, with their bright, unmodulated colors; to others they are refreshing with a native trenchancy of design, with a convincing sense of movement, with a taste for detail partly symbolical, partly pictorial, that is illustration of the most appropriate style. When the block served to make both picture and text, the two were cut alike, by one hand, with gouge and graver; there was unity on the page, an artistic continuity in text and depiction that could not last when printer's and designer's functions were separated.

The woodblock art emerged from simple and practical origins. Originally the carved block was used for transferring designs to textiles. The block was cut down from a plank, the part of the surface that remained uncut was the pattern; it was inked and transferred by pressure. Playing-cards were struck off in this fashion, as were pictures sold and distributed for educational purposes. They portrayed patron saints, they pointed morals, picturized Biblical legends.

The earliest print in the McGuire collection is the "Saint Nicholas," in bishop's vestment. The delineations are clear; no line is absolutely straight, no line is graciously curved. The saint is seen as a bishop holding the symbols for which he was known. It is plain-spoken as an object lesson. The border is ornamental, preserving the crudities and the simple strength of the figure. The color drips over the edges, uneven pressure blots the print (to some people these imperfections are an annoyance, to others they are an added attraction). This print dates back to 1430.

The Swedish "St. Bridget" is also portrayed in the thick, virile black line. She traveled, and so hat and bag, symbols of travel, are hung on a pole beside her. She had visions, and so she is revealed beholding one. Lines of the same quality are disposed to characterize desk, trappings, vision, attributes; there is little differentiation, there is carelessness of texture and nuance.

The oldest known woodcut, with inscription in the French language, is also shown. Here, there are scenes from The Passion; the important moments are made clear even to the simplest mind. Below is inscribed the text. How ingeniously numbers of people and details of architecture and landscape are crammed into a small space. It is an all-over design calculated with its dottings and spottings to make the print an ornament and not merely a chart of action. There is powerful expression in these rudimentary pictures. And when the transition has finally been made to the woodblocks of Dürer and Holbein, the craft is carried to its highest stage of refinement. The awkward qualities are polished, greater complications are risked, the result is subtlety and expression of the first order. Of this later period there are some examples in this exhibition. Line ceases to be the outstanding medium; light and shade, contrast, value gradations are developed and the result is a picture that leans toward painting.

Mr. McGuire has, in addition, metal cuts and paste prints. There are also some examples of "dotted" prints in which the white line is used. There is a copy of a blockbook, printed by Friedrich Creussner in Nuremberg in 1473. There is an impression of the oldest bookplate, dated 1482, and printed upon waste proof-paper.

This exhibition, along with the smaller show of woodcuts running currently in Boston in the Goodman Print Shop, has afforded a very rare opportunity indeed to learn something about this early art. In view of its revival among modern artists, we may well spend some time looking at such originals and enjoying their spontaneity and vitality. Though the characteristics cannot be borrowed consciously, they can be appreciated to the extent that they make us more sensitive to incapacities and evasions in our modern craft. We may profit further when we realize that these prints were not treasured but were of common manufacture, and were distributed cheaply.

D. A.

'Dandy Dick'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "Dandy Dick," by Arthur W. Pinero. The cast:

The Very Rev. Augustin Jedd, D. D. ..... Nigel Playfair
Salome ..... Iris Baker
Sheba ..... Margery Binner
Georgiana Tidman ..... Marie Lohr
Blore ..... Alfred Clark
Sir Tristram Mardon, Bt. ..... B. Rowe
Hatcham ..... Arnold Pilbeam
Major Tarver ..... George Skillan
Mr. Barbey ..... Basil Moss
Noah Topping ..... Reyner Barton
Hannah Topping ..... Alice Bowes

For the revival of this masterpiece of farce Sir Nigel Playfair should reap a rich reward. Sir Arthur Pinero may have written greater plays, but he has never written a better one. To begin with, it is extremely funny—the first essential of a farce, and the most difficult to acquire, especially in the type of concocted, perhaps even mechanical, farce. With unerring skill and knowledge the author has selected a genuinely funny central situation, salted with just the requisite touch of comic distress bordering on tragedy that touches the heart as well as tickles the ribs.

The diverting situations arising from the central dilemma, though engineered with much aid from a long and all-embracing arm of coincidence, do not seem unduly strained because the author, a consummate architect, knows to a nicety the exact limitations of his material, and never miscalculates the strength of his supports, causing sagging or collapse.

So with the characterization. Stereotyped stage figures with few exceptions. The characters are not, however, mere marionettes. Sir Arthur, a consummate craftsman, brings his puppets to life, and the dialogue, though stilted, perhaps is suited to the characters, producing an illusion of reality.

Again, in wit and dialogue, Sir Arthur by skillful setting makes paste sparkle like the real gem. He can cause an audience to rock with laughter where the ordinary dramatist will only raise a smile or a snigger. Sir Arthur knows his job, and no one in search of entertainment, instruction or exhilaration can afford to miss seeing "Dandy Dick."

As for the actors, all were worthy of the play and of their opportunities. Sir Nigel Playfair as the Dean and Marie Lohr as Georgiana exceeded our expectations, both accentuating that touch of nature which always characterizes a master-dramatist.

C. F. A.

San Francisco Art Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

San Francisco

NOTABLE paintings and a group of fine wood and steel engravings have recently been added to the Huntington Gallery of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor by the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Milton Archer Huntington.

The paintings number 13, and include a Tintoretto, Ferdinand Bol, Van der Vliet, Watteau, one attributed to Holbein and one attributed to Murillo: of the 18 engravings, many are after such masters as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Teniers, Watteau and Whistler.

The "Madonna and Child" by Tintoretto revealed the signature of Jacopo Robusti during the process of cleaning after its arrival at the museum, Tintoretto having been a nickname given Robusti meaning "Little Dyer." The painting shows the Madonna and Child in the stable where Jesus was born. In spite of the age of the picture—approximately 400 years—the colors are remarkably well preserved.

Ferdinand Bol, who was a pupil of Rembrandt, and of the seventeenth-century Dutch school, is represented by "Portrait of a Young Woman," and William Van de Vliet, a Holander, born in Delft in 1584, by a Siennese Primitive painting of a Madonna.

Metal Craft of Harry Dixon

An exhibition of the work of Harry Dixon, artist-craftsman of San Francisco, at the Casa Mañana Galleries, Berkeley, has received great interest, much in part being stimulated by the talk on hand-wrought metals, by Mr. Dixon on the opening day, who traced its history from prehistoric times when it was probably discovered by some stone age man who hurled into the fire in disgust a yellow or reddish stone that would not chip, but only bent. Gold and copper were probably the first metals worked, as they are both found in a free state in nature. The modern methods of working metals, said Mr. Dixon, are practically the same as the ancient methods with the exception of twentieth-century appliances of power, such as steam and electricity, to the old appliances of working.

The exhibition of dinanderie includes examples of enameling, repousse, encruste and finely wrought handmade jewelry in old and modern moods. There are a pair of gold perfume bottles with polished jasper stoppers, pewter with lovely simple lines, a lead garden plaque designed by Maynard Dixon and executed by Harry Dixon: interesting rings set with precious and semi-precious stones and pieces of gorgeous red copper and polished brass.

Japanese Block Prints

An interesting note in the present collection of Japanese prints by the great masters of the Ukioye School of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, now on exhibition at the East West Gallery, is an addition of a group of modern Japanese block prints which affords an opportunity for comparison and contrast.

Just about one-half of the modern block printers has stayed with the old tradition: the remaining half shows the finger marks of the West—in approach, in method. Of the first group, there is a delightful print, "Lady" by Kiyochika, closely akin to Utamara in feeling; "Rain" by Tajima Shirosaki, and the familiar theme of hills in mist and a fisherman in his boat has been developed by Koho.

A Sudanese Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Stampede," the newest Pro Patria film represents an imaginary epic of native life in the Sudan; the incidents and scenes illustrating a story by Mrs. Court Treatt. The picture was directed by Major Court Treatt and L. Hinds. It tells of Boru, a Sudanese bush foundling adopted by a sheik of a nomadic tribe, who brings him up with his son Nikitu. The boys become like David and Jonathan, and have a devoted little girl friend, Lowena. As the children grow older, love peeps in, but originality is shown by the author in the fact that their is no rivalry between the foster brothers. Boru is the favored one, but Nikitu is ever a stanch friend and well-wisher of the lovers.

The story continues to show the daily life and vicissitudes of a wandering tribe; always living in a moving camp, building their villages by a river till the drought comes and they have to seek pastures new. There are hunting and other strenuous scenes of native life and a stampede of wild animals before a bush fire is not obviously engineered or exaggerated. It is helped out by color and the synchronized sounds of the roaring and crackling of the flames.

No white man appears in the cast, an entirely native one, drawn mainly from the Habbania tribe, who play their parts with all the conviction and sincerity of children. Sheik Achmed Fadel, famous in his own country, plays the chief. The foster brothers are played by two sturdy young hunters. Chief interest centers in the natural playing of Fatma, a beautiful and graceful native girl.

C. F. A.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Music v. Entertainment

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

MUSIC nowadays has reached a decisive and dangerous turning. Until now its evolution has followed a continuous line. The history of music lay in the evolution of the resources of musical art. Each generation of composers relied upon the foregoing generation, whose conquests and discoveries in the matter of harmony, scoring and so forth it took to itself and carried further. The evolution was carried out in accordance with an inner law, and continuously provided music with new means of expression.

But today we are facing a fact which threatens to influence the future course of music in quite another way: the number of listeners has been increased a thousandfold—if not even far more—by the wireless and gramophone. Never has so much music been heard in the world. Music used to be an exception, reserved for the leisure hours or festal moments of a restricted number of music lovers: now it has become the daily, and indeed almost hourly, companion of the masses. And naturally, what these masses want is light fare: if not always the dance and operetta music of the moment, then, at least, serious music that is diverting. The demand just now is for "symphonic entertainment music." Accordingly, the artistic level of what is in request stands far beneath that which music has reached by virtue of her own inner evolution: shallowness appears almost unavoidable.

The Tragedy of Schonberg

It is an irony of fate that Schonberg should have been held up as a radical revolutionist, for it is he who has upheld the great tradition of music to the present day. And it is the tragedy of Schonberg that the sublime masterpieces which he is writing just now should crop up at the very moment when nothing but the coarsest effect is expected of music. He was always ahead of his time, but the situation has become critical. Until now, there was hope that the public would gradually come to him; but the new tendency, which would compel music, even earnest music, to adjust itself to the requirements of the masses, threatens to draw listeners far away, not only from Schonberg, but from everything that up to now has been most precious in musical art.

What has been, so far, the criterion of a work of art? Surely, significant content in consummate form. And the work of art appeared profound in proportion as form and content merged into one. From the time of Beethoven's late masterpieces, all the best composers have striven toward this ideal. A necessary condition was that in any musical work, as little as possible should be incidental and accessory, but that all, even the secondary and accompanying parts, should be derived from the main theme. An extreme case, observable in many of Beethoven's works—for instance, in the first movement of the C minor Symphony—is that one musical idea, one motive, should assume so many different forms and functions that it will fill a whole movement. This economy makes for unity and concentration. A necessary condition is that the idea itself should be weighty enough: otherwise it could not be dealt with so extensively. But the outcome is that this idea can be carried to its utmost consequences, can be, so to speak, thought out to the very end.

Musical Philosophy

To lay open, in music, an idea in full—Beethoven is the founder of this "musical philosophy," a wonderful achievement of the human mind. And Schoenberg is the musical philosopher of our time. But most radio and gramophone listeners have no use for musical philosophy. What they want is entertainment, news, feuilletons, sporting paragraphs in music, a light, conversational tone—and all this music provides.

But for that result, it was hardly needful that the greatest intellects should have been at work for centuries, modeling and enriching the idiom of music. In order to write musical feuilletons, there is no need for melodies as artistically contrived as Mozart's or for the profound, compelling logic of Beethoven, or for Schoenberg's "twelve-tone composition"; all that is wanted is a couple or so of melodic flourishes, one or two lively rhythms, and a certain capacity for wit in the treatment of these primitive materials.

New Categories

In future, it will be necessary to keep the various categories of music more strictly apart. Up to now, the only distinction made has been that between serious music and light music. This no longer holds good. With the increased demand and various requirements of the new public, we must have many intermediary grades between musical comedy and Schoenberg's Variations for orchestra. A new literature of music is in the making. It comprises a multitude of more or less significant works from the pen of composers who are more or less gifted, but whose sole object is to stimulate and entertain the public with music written in accordance with this public's standards.

And on this point there is nothing further to be said. One may, of course, rest content with the admission that perhaps music will gradually cease to be the lofty art whose one object is to express the deepest and most significant thoughts and feelings, and will become merely part and parcel of everyday life. But even so, let us hope that there will always exist a number of less easily satisfied people—among both composers and listeners—who will be capable of enjoying arduous artistic tasks and the loftiest contributions of the human mind—what I was calling, a while ago, "musical philosophy."

Group of Singers and Players of Cairo. Two of Them Are Singers and Two Players of the "Nai."

Royal Institute of Oriental Music

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cairo, Egypt

THE new building of the Royal Institute of Oriental Music, opened by His Majesty, King Fuad, at the end of December, is indicative of a new interest and development in Oriental music. The institute was first started as a club in 1913 by Mustapha Bey Rida, who is now the president and whose statue is to be found on entering the hall of the building. In 1925 the club was formed into a School of Oriental Music, and, encouraged by the interest taken by His Majesty, King Fuad, it has made great progress during the last few years. The building is Arabesque in style and was designed by two Egyptian architects, Farrag Bey Amin and Tewfik Effendi Sharr. It stands in shining white stone in Sharia Malaka Nazli, a street named after the present Queen.

The building's main feature is a large theater with gayly painted Oriental designs on the balconies and ceiling. At one end there is the royal box and a stage, where already several concerts have been given. Round this main hall are numerous rooms where music is taught. There is a specially furnished reception room for His Majesty King Fuad, and a fine doorway in wrought iron, which is used only when His Majesty comes to a performance.

A Museum of Instruments

One room is devoted to a museum of Oriental musical instruments. This collection, started a few months ago, already includes instruments from the Sudan, Turkey, Hungary, Irak, Palestine and Syria. There is a number of photographs and plaster casts from drawings on temples, showing the playing of Pharoanic and Fatimite instruments, which are very similar to those used now in Egyptian villages and native quarters of the towns. These are the long and short reed pipes called "nai."

The museum also has numerous examples of the "tamboura" or drum, the "canoon," which is shaped like a harp, and the "ood," a form of mandolin. The forerunners of the modern violin are also there, called "rababa" and played with a bow. The Arab musician is still to be seen in Egypt, chanting poems of ancient deeds of valor, like a troubadour of the middle ages, and accompanied by his "rababa." The institute wishes to continue using these same types of instruments, but wants to adapt them so that they may produce more varied effects.

To Supply Harmonies

Arabic music has a great variety of tone but no harmonies and there is a movement on foot to try to give a Western background to Eastern music. The institute has ordered a piano from Prague which is reported to have 24 quarter-tones. It is thought that it will be possible to work in harmonies with the left hand, while the right plays the Oriental tune, so that it will be pleasing to both Western and Eastern ear.

There is a conservative body of opinion which feels that this is to be deprecated, because there is a risk of the character of Arabic music being absorbed by the Occidental type. This has certainly been the tendency with art and literature. If the Oriental instruments were to be abandoned in favor of the Western, it would mean the end of Oriental music. At present the institute is making the experiment of mixing the two types of instruments. Violins and cellos play with the "ood," "canoon" and "nai."

The institute has invited a German professor, Dr. Curts Sachs, to come to Egypt to give advice. Professor Sachs has written a number of books on the history of musical instruments.

King Fuad intends to hold an international congress for Oriental music in the winter of 1931, to which he hopes representatives of all Muhammadan countries will come. It is expected that by then rules for harmony will have been made and that it will be possible to give Oriental operettas in the theater.

It is of interest that an American, Miss Ruth Deyo, has been for some years in Egypt working on a music drama in which she has been trying to reconstruct the ideas and music of ancient Egypt. Miss Deyo has kept as close as possible to Oriental music in writing this drama, but has managed to use Western harmonies.

Modernism at Home

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ONE hopes that the venturesome official or officials of the British Broadcasting Corporation who were responsible for its two latest programs have not been asked to resign. At both the symphony concert at Queen's Hall and the concert given "privately" at the Central Hall, Westminster, one found oneself speculating on what might be happening at that moment in thousands of erstwhile peaceful English homes, of outraged paterfamiliases rising in wrath to switch off the "horrible discord" of their loudspeakers and composing sarcastic letters to be written to the B. B. C., of the interrupted crossword puzzles, of the musically envious, jealous domestic cats . . . one scarcely dared to picture it all.

Like a "Bolshie" orator who begins by ranging himself on the side of law and order, the first of these subversive programs started in the most conventional manner with Bach, and the other, even more insidiously, with Vivaldi, followed by Bach (after Vivaldi)—to the conservative-minded, not the least of the modernist's effronteries is his cool annexation of the eighteenth century. At Queen's Hall the slippery slope began with Vaughan Williams's "Flos Campi" Suite and descended by way of Debussy's "La Mer" to Honegger's symphonic movement, "Rugby," and Stravinsky's symphonic poem, the second version of his "Chant du Rossignol." At the Central Hall, orthodox listeners stepped off Bach's Concerto in A minor (after Vivaldi) for four pianofortes with accompaniment of string orchestra, straight into the abyss of Gabriel Popoff's Septet for flute, clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, violin, violoncello and double bass (Op. 2), after which they were left still floundering in the darkness of Stravinsky's "Les Noces." Some of these listeners voluntarily supplied "exit" marks to the Popoff and Stravinsky scores by leaving the concert hall. If Popoff's Septet had been a charade it would not have been difficult to guess the composer's name.

Punctual Protesters

There are, of course, contemporary works from which almost anyone except their composers would run. But there also exist works which seem to fascinate even the people who detest them. When Stravinsky's "Sacre" was first given in Paris it was noticed that those who greeted it with hisses and cat-calls attended every performance, not, apparently, just to give vent to noises of their own but because they could not stay away. At every concert of modern music in London one may observe listeners whose every gesture is a signal of protest. These protesters, however, would carry off all the prizes for punctuality and regular attendance. Is it, one wonders, an unconscious taste for musical scandal?

Popoff supplies excellent material for argument. His Septet left no one indifferent and those who dislike it intensely will probably be the first to want to hear it again. The program gave no information about the composer beyond the bare inscription: "Gabriel Popoff (1926-7)." If these dates are correct one can only say that he is the most staggering infant prodigy the world has yet seen. Even Mozart is hopelessly out-Mozarted. The Septet, a long work, to many perhaps seemed less short than its author's alleged career.

A Fearless Composer

Here is a composer who uses the medium of sound with a fearlessness that to the average Anglo-Saxon musician seems almost impertinence. Much of that which we call musical education is really a denial of musical art itself; instead of being encouraged to master his medium the student is taught to be afraid of it. The classics too often are used to illustrate cramping "thou shalt nots" rather than to stimulate freer musical thought. Hence, perhaps, the works we sometimes hear at students' concerts, in which the composer gives the impression of having recklessly invited his muse to tea in a select boarding establishment on the South Coast. Musical propriety is estimable enough in its way but one may have too much of a good thing.

Popoff occasionally strains his medium by pushing sound almost into the domain of noise—who can define the boundary?—and some of his effects need 70 instruments instead of seven, but he is never afraid musically of saying exactly what he thinks and feels. To use a colloquialism, those who don't like it can lump it. If he chooses, he can write melody as emotional as that of any melting romanticist, and he has a lively sense of color. One hopes that he will shut both ears against the critics who want him to "settle down into good, honest, capable academics," and will continue to write that which he himself feels is worth saying, in preference to that which the more conventionally minded would like to hear. After all, there are enough and to spare of those tactful composers who can be depended on to say the correct thing in the correct manner. Some of us prefer the composer who makes us wonder what he will say next.

Performances Good

This difficult work was beautifully played—it was obvious that the players did not share the difficulty of astonished listeners who failed to grasp what the composer was driving at. "Les Noces" was also given an admirable performance. Without the distraction of the stage which it so wonderfully illustrates, this score yielded new values. The four piano parts, for example, became a unity of percussive sounds, a thing practically impossible in the theater, where they have to be hidden away on either side of the stage. "Les Noces" is one of the big landmarks of contemporary art and it seems a pity that so few opportunities occur for hearing it. The big public, as has been proved at the Promenade concerts, accepted "Petrouchka" and "Chant du Rossignol" with far less reluctance than that shown by many professional musicians and critics. These works are now quite popular. Given the opportunity, "Le Sacre" and "Les Noces" would, and no doubt will, win their way into a repertory that would be none the worse for a few new masterpieces.

With such programs it seems scarcely necessary to state that Ernest Ansermet was the conductor. Both he and the British Broadcasting Corporation deserve much more gratitude than they are likely to get.

Paris Concerts

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

STRARAM has just given the Third Symphony of Saint-Saens to ecstatic applause. That is a curious but not inexplicable event. The art of Saint-Saens, and particularly his orchestral art, rests on elements of equilibrium that are more external than internal, more architectural than emotional. It is impossible to replace in his works "finish" of performance by the passion and fire that do such service to our conductors who are short of rehearsals. Here one must have patient work and precise adjustment to set this perfect clock-work movement going.

This is what Straram realized and he conducted with meticulous care for detail. The result was mathematical. When everything is in its place in this lucid and deliberate technique, one gets an impression of logic, clarity and superior meaning that causes an intellectual beatitude of amazing power. One feels oneself in the presence of a number of rational necessities that dominate and subjugate our tastes and our sensibilities.

Thus everything told: the entrance of the organ in D flat, draping the nave in velvet where the phrase of the violins is to come out; the ugly distortions of the "Dies Irae"; the theme—biting, with teeth like saws—of the fight; the harmonic coquetries of the ending, where tonality, sure of having the last word, plays with quotations from distant tones; the polite rejoinders of the organ and the orchestra; the clever insertions of the pedal-board, which envelop the dialogue like the deep rumbling of a storm that growls in the distance . . . and the great common chord of C and the majestic final Alleluia.

At the Pasdeloup Concerts, a fine success also for Inghelbrecht after his dazzling performance of Albeniz's "Iberia" which he has orchestrated with rare virtuosity of writing. A finer homage to the memory of the composer could not be rendered. It is regrettable that the family of the Spanish musician did not realize this and that they thought it a duty to sacrifice this extremely persuasive orchestration to another that is far from offering the same artistic qualities.

At the Playel, Robert Casadesus has given his second piano recital. It was a magnificent evening. What poise, what seriousness, what maturity in such a young pianist, who since leaving school has shown his exceptional gifts as a musician. What qualities of an architect in this builder of cathedrals of sound who so splendidly balances his naves and his columns and who never loses sight of the general plan of his edifice!

More, he knows how to make a work obey his harmonic logic. His plans and his "values" are subject to this internal discipline. He refuses to make nuances of a purely pianistic order. His are always strictly musical. This is highly conscientious. The piano has gained its effects outside music, properly speaking. There is a whole vocabulary of the instrument, sometimes very attractive, but inaccurate like "slang." Casadesus never makes use of it. He uses only the language of pure music. Finally, he possesses an extraordinary dynamic range. All these virtues we admired in his program, which ranged from Scarlatti to Debussy, passing by way of Beethoven and Liszt. The Liszt Sonata in B minor profited by a really magnificent interpretation in the nobility of its proportions and the loftiness of its style. It was a deeply moving half hour. And I wonder how many present-day masters of the piano are capable of giving us such a complete rendering of this masterpiece?

'Nine Till Six'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — At the Arts Theater, "Nine Till Six," a play in three acts, by Aimée and Philip Stuart. Producer, Auriol Lee.

This excellent and original play, even if it be no great immediate success, should enjoy a long life, and become a boon to amateur dramatic societies, especially those associated with ladies' colleges. All of its 16 characters are women, and most of them young girls. The play tells in an amusing, witty, and at times touching way the various vicissitudes, in and out of business, of Mrs. Pembroke, a lady who works hard to run a dressmaking business, and of her staff. It gives entertaining peeps behind the scenes at such establishments.

Brewing troubles reach a climax when Mrs. Pembroke introduces two new apprentices; Gracè Abbot, an Irish girl of poor but very proud parentage, and Bridget Penarth, daughter of Lord Avonlaye, unwisely taken on by Mrs. Pembroke at the instance of her own daughter: an entertaining, modern and somewhat impertinent young lady, who alternately helps and hinders her mother in running the business.

Gracie wants work in order to help her family, although she and her mother have to resort to subterfuges to hide the fact from a proud papa. Bridget, however, merely wishes to add to a lot of pocket money. Naturally the other girls, not so well situated financially or socially, resent her presence, and also that of Gracie, to whom Bridget takes a special fancy. Gracie is invited to the Avonlaye home and social circle. Conscious of her own well-worn clothes, Gracie borrows a pretty but long unsold garment from the stock, and is caught in the act. Unfortunately, things have been disappearing for some time and Gracie, accused of more than she has really done, is unable to defend herself. But the real thief, rather than get another into trouble, owns up, and Gracie confessing her own fault, escapes with a severe lesson. The thief is also pardoned by Mrs. Pembroke, whose kindness and sympathy understands that both culprits are largely the victims of circumstance; and the upshot of it all is a better and more helpful state of affairs all round.

This sympathetically written little play is deftly though simply constructed, with discerning touches of characterization. It is well produced, and played in the four principal girl characters by Majory Clark, Alison Leggatt and Frances Clare. Molly Johnson as Gracie speaks with a slightly exaggerated brogue for her supposed status. In a homely and elderly part, Pollie Emery gives a ripe example of the older school of acting; while, as Mrs. Pembroke, Louise Hampton is superb—keeping the whole play together, especially in a difficult, climactic situation, when faced with tragic problems in and out of business.

C. F. A.

Fred Stone, Between Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FRED STONE was leaning back in a chair in his dressing room at the New Amsterdam Theater. He looked like a mischievous boy, with his tousled black hair and his shining dark eyes, as he laughed over incidents of the "Ripples" performance just ended. There had been a slight stage wait in the mountain scene, and Fred had covered it up by seizing the little bear that helps add to the hilarity and giving him a spanking. Fred's daughter Dorothy was laughing with him over the glee with which the many children in the audience had greeted the impromptu scene.

How Fred Stone Shows Grow

"I think I'll keep it in, Dorothy," he chuckled. "Maybe I can build it up?" He appealed to her now. For in just this way, Fred says, many of his best stage bits have been evolved.

"Daddy, you can find some way of building it right at that spot, without disturbing the continuity, I am sure," Dorothy declared. "And didn't the little bear wiggle and twist. I noticed the wait and heard the laugh. Then I saw what had happened. When the little bear came off he told me all about it." So far as they were concerned, that small actor in a costume of fur was as much a little bear while he was on the scene as he was to the happy children out front.

That Evergreen Checker Match

Fred had invited me to come up to his dressing room after the matinée, "Take off your hat and coat," he said, making a place for me on a couch by brushing aside a checkerboard with the men in the positions he had left them when he had responded to his final cue of the afternoon's performance. He acknowledged that the checker tournament he had been playing with his dresser for nobody remembers how many years is still going strong. That must be a world's duration record for checker matches.

"Never can tell where I'll get an idea for a comedy scene. That tulip bed bit for my entrance is my idea, with the tulips bounding out in all directions. Well, never mind about that. In 'Chin-Chin' that piano playing bit where I made up as Paderewski grew out of something that happened at home when the children were little. I had a player piano, and used to pretend to play it when the children were around. Once I thought the piece was ended, and turned to them as much as to say 'There you are!' and the music started again, with my hands nowhere near the keys. How they laughed!

Visited by Paderewski

"So I kept that in and it amused them so that I put it into my next show. I had a special piano made that would only sound those chords when I fell against one end of the keyboard. Then I practiced the fingering of a recording made by a musician friend of mine, but not a key I struck made any sound. It was all done by the mechanism. That was one of the best laughs I have ever had when the music stopped and then began again after I had turned around on the stool for the applause. Yes, I guess it was good, 'cause Paderewski came backstage one night and told me I had had him fooled." Fred mentioned this as casually as he had spoken of the original effect of the incident on his children. If it can be said that he is ever casual about anything. As in his stage work, so in conversation, Fred Stone is absorbed by what he is doing or saying at the moment.

He was now bending his right leg backward at the knee. "They told me that I couldn't expect to get it back to a 90-degree angle. But already it's 120 degrees. See? And I am getting more limber all the time." Already Fred is looking forward to the show to follow "Ripples," in which Mrs. Stone is appearing with him, together with their daughters Dorothy and Paula. For the third daughter, Carola, will soon be old enough to make her début. As I left, Fred and Dorothy were having an amiable debate as to whether they would stay in his room, which was pretty warm, or go to her room on the floor below to share a snack of apple pie.

E. C. S.

'Silver Wings'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A sparkling new musical comedy, entitled "Silver Wings," has been visiting the Alhambra Theater, Glasgow, prior to its presentation in London.

"Silver Wings" possesses an unusual theme for a musical comedy—the flight of an Englishman to Mexico in the Lone Bird and the subsequent struggle for a Mexican girl between an outlaw and the young aviator. The exotic scenery of Mexico affords ample opportunity for spectacular stagecraft. The majority of the scenes are magnificently staged and the costumes are gorgeous.

The rôle of Pablo Santos is played by Harry Welchman in inimitable fashion. Désirée Ellinger makes a fascinating Mexican heroine and sings sweetly and with restraint. Lupino Lane and Emma Haig as Jerry and Sadie, respectively, invest the piece with excellent humor, and Donald Mather, an exceptionally good-looking hero, makes an effective aviator. The singing throughout is of high standard.

Mr. Trantoul and 'Fra Gherardo'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OPERA is going by, let nobody doubt. Before long there will be no such thing; proof exists on all sides. So have been saying, lately, a number of persons who profess to know a good deal about social evolution, and to possess a special insight into cultural tendencies. Only a little while to wait, they assure us, and this great mistake, first committed in Italy and continued down the decades there and in other countries that took up with Italian fashions in civilization, adapting them to their own national habits and predilections, will have been corrected.

The observation could be accepted as very interesting and impressive, but for being a little belated. For people who follow musical affairs with some closeness are well aware that opera has long since gone by and disappeared as an active form, driven off the scene by the French composer, Gustave Charpentier. The exploit stands to the credit of Charpentier as writer of "Louise," which is a "musical romance"; see the titlepage of the score.

Prediction, then, regarding the future of opera is quite needless and gratuitous. No good in notifying us that something will happen 50 years hence which has already come about and which, for that matter, has for 30 years been commonplace. Permit them not to refer us forward to 1980 as a time when the guilt will have been wiped out. The twentieth century, to date, shows an innocent record, inasmuch as "Louise," the work that disannulled opera and put it among monuments of the past, was produced in Paris in 1900.

Pizzetti Dissenting

Apparent contradiction will be heard round about to what I am maintaining, and from the highest authorities. Take a remark of Ildebrando Pizzetti, writer of "Debora e Jaele" and "Fra Gherardo," text and music. On the day after his arrival here from Naples, Mr. Pizzetti, asked by a group of journalists if he expected opera, as a branch of the art of tone to live, replied that he was sure it would survive him by many an era. I am convinced, however, that opera as meant in his answer is quite different from the kind talked about by the augurs and prophesiers of oblivion. The theater of song; that will remain and continue. Who wants, or expects, anything more?

Not to get the visitor mixed up in controversy before he has a chance to turn round, consider the man himself. There can be no two ways of thinking about him, I believe, unless we shall admit him to be both musician and poet, and unless, too, we shall regard him as at once a modern Italian and a returned ancient, classic Greek.

But here:

"Do you base your music," someone inquired at the hour of general interview, "on the tunes of the people?"

"I study folk song," said he, "with ardor and reverence. But I originate my melody myself."

That, I hold, was a composer who spoke.

Discuss we the theater of song by the calendar of Europe, or by that of Cathay, a new problem arises before the last one finds solution. What shall be done with this composer, Pizzetti, who brings in his baggage the manuscript, or rather the engraver's proofs, of another piece for the vocal stage—"Lo Straniero"? Not to present in the United States. Oh, no; the premiere will be in Rome. Still, that matters little. The difficulty is, that he calls our attention to the "Straniero" before we have made up our minds to accept "Gherardo." (N. B.—"Lo Straniero" is the earlier of the two works; having been withheld from production, Mr. Pizzetti informed the journalists, for sentimental reasons.)

A French Opinion

Now let's have back that phrase, "50 years"; and let us listen to a French view of "Fra Gherardo." One day lately I had the pleasure of talking with Antonin Trantoul of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who took part in the first performance of that work in Italy. For Mr. Trantoul has won standing as an interpreter of Italian as well as French roles. He assured me that within 50 years Europe and America would applaud "Fra Gherardo" as one of the great expressions of the decade just past. "Though hardly sooner," said he; "for 'Fra Gherardo' is ahead of us, as the works of Wagner."

"Were ahead of the people," I took the liberty of finishing, "in whose day they were written. But you are not carried away with enthusiasm, are you, because of having had the acclaim of appearing in the original production?"

"On my faith as an artist, no. I have sung before the Italian public in 'Don Carlos,' 'Otello,' 'Aida' and 'Boheme,' and I have sung before the French public in 'La Juive,' 'Faust,' 'Romeo and Juliette,' 'Carmen,' 'Manon' and 'Louise.' Whatever I find in them that makes for popularity, I find also in 'Fra Gherardo.'"

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THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

RADIO AVIATION

A New Photo-Sensitive Cell

UPON a tiny light-sensitive cell employing selenium, which has otherwise been discarded for television purposes, scientists of the United Research Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, are resting their hopes of perfecting television. Only 2x4 millimeters in area and having a thickness of around one-sixteenth of an inch, the claim is made for the cell that it already overcomes many of the difficulties due to lag and inertia.

It is called the Hart cell for its inventor, Russell Hart of Los Angeles, whose eight patents have been purchased by the United Research Corporation. It was described in a general way to the Federal Radio Commission this week when an application for frequencies in the television band was made by Dr. Ellsworth DeWitt Cook, the corporation's chief research engineer, and Dr. Arthur W. Carpenter, in charge of its film division.

First used in experiments for the improvement of talking pictures, the potentialities of the cell for television remain to be proved in actual trials, the research men told the commission.

Its infinitesimal size in comparison to the photoelectric cells used by other television experiments and the favorable characteristics already discovered give the experimenters such a degree of confidence they are "on the right track" that their parent company has agreed to finance extensive researches and experiments with a television plant without floating any public stock issue, the commission was told.

Inertia and Lag Overcome

After describing the present objections to gas, vacuum and liquid cells and the older form of selenium cells in pursuing the television art, Dr. Carpenter, who is a motion picture engineer and a former photographer for Harvard expeditions, as well as a graduate of Harvard, offered the following explanation of what the Hart cell can do:

"In the Hart cell, we have an improved type of selenium cell in which the difficulties due to lag and inertia have already been largely overcome by Mr. Hart's researches, and in which we have grounds for believing that our own researches will still further improve the characteristics.

"This cell preserves the desirable attributes of a selenium cell in that it may be prepared in any form, that it will respond accurately to delicate changes in the exciting light source, that its characteristics once established remain fixed, that it is physically non-microphonic, and that its output is of such an order that considerable leads may be introduced between it and the first stage of amplification.

"We own, then, a type of photosensitive cell with which we feel that it will be possible, if we so desire, to develop sensitive 'retinas' with which we can prepare new and simplified scanning devices.

"By the control which we are already able to exercise over the Hart cell in respect to frequency, color-sensitivity and physical form, and by the further control of its characteristics which we have reason to believe we will be able to develop, we are in possession of a means and an instrument for the solution of problems in television such as has been presented by no other television organization heretofore."

Less Limitation Seen

Dr. Carpenter would not discuss the makeup of the cell itself, but he placed it alongside typical cells of different types to illustrate what he described as "the marked structural superiority of the Hart cell." Though tiny in the extreme, he said the Hart cells can be made even smaller or the sensitive area increased to any extent within reason, that is to say, up to as large as can be handled conveniently in production.

On the other hand, the smallest practicable form of the other type cells was illustrated by a Wein liquid cell with an effective area about the size of a 25-cent piece and a vacuum tube about two-thirds the size of one's little finger. These, he said, were about as small as the ordinary cells will go.

"The ordinary types of vacuum and gas cells," Dr. Carpenter added, "are approximately the same size as ordinary radio tubes, while many of the cells used for television reach surprising sizes up to 18 or 20 inches long by 3 or 4 inches in diamater. The futility of combining any of these cells into a sensitive surface, each element of which can be made to report individually, is quite obvious, whereas the facility of combining a multiplicity of Hart sensitive areas into any type of sensitive screen may be readily appreciated."

It was explained that Mr. Hart discarded all the objections to selenium during his experiments on the cell for talking pictures in connection with the Vitavox Corporation, a west coast motion picture engineering concern.

Premiers and Poets

THE British Broadcasting Corporation has hit on the happy idea of an annual Radio Week, during which a special effort is made to transmit only items of particular attractiveness. The chief feature of the Radio Week of 1930 has been the transmission of the speech of the Right Honorable Stanley Baldwin proposing the memory of Sir Walter Scott at the annual dinner of the Scott Club in Edinburgh.

No better choice could have been made for an outside radiocast. British Prime Ministers have always had a habit of being interesting for other things besides politics, and many of them would have made quite passable professors of literature had they not been statesmen. If Melbourne once told the youthful Victoria when he had taken her to a performance of "King Lear" that it "was a rough play, suitable for the people of those days," he did at least add that he was glad that she had seen it. And in any case Melbourne was an exception. The literary traditions of its Premiership are well established by Chatham's devotion to Shakespearian tragedy, Gladstone's classical scholarship, and Disraeli's strange, exotic novels.

Mr. Baldwin well upholds the tradition. He has mentioned before the solace he derived from Horace during the stress of his first election campaign, and in the busiest of his days of office he found time to bring to public notice an excellent and almost unknown novelist in Mary Webb, whilst one of his minor titles to fame is his pretty taste in detective stories. He is, moreover, well-fitted to meet the peculiar requirements of radiocasting. His style of speech is simple and direct, finely suited to the needs of the listening-in public, and his voice, though perhaps a little too resonant to be always perfectly clear, is capable of great impressiveness.

On this occasion he delighted his hearers by boldly disdaining all qualified praise of his subject. He made it quite clear that he admired Scott, both as a man and as an author as much as anyone ever did in the height of his fame. He roundly declared that Scott was the only Homer who had been vouchsafed to Scotland, or even to modern Europe. Gathering courage, he went on to confess which were his own favorites amongst the score or more novels that Scott wrote.

His list, though almost everyone would alter it in some respect, was a good one—The Antiquary, Guy Mannering, Rob Roy, The Heart of Midlothian, and Old Mortality, with Redgauntlet to make up the half-dozen. The fact that it was an entirely Scottish one, none of the novels set in English scenes even being mentioned as a possible candidate for inclusion, lent point to the remark that Mr. Baldwin had made earlier in the evening, that Scott was the best interpreter of Scotland to England that there had ever been.

It has been maintained by some critics that the future of radio lies not in programs transmitted from the studio, but in outside radiocasts such as the one under notice. In any case, outside transmissions are bound to play a large part in radio entertainment, and some of them will involve a certain kind of difficulty that was manifest in Mr. Baldwin's address.

This difficulty arises from the fact that the speaker is really addressing two distinct audiences, his immediate hearers being more or less intimately acquainted with his subject, and the others knowing, probably enough, very little about it. How, then, is the speaker to be intelligible to the one part of his audience without being merely dull and obvious to the other?

Mr. Baldwin made little concession to those who did not know the main outline of Scott's career, but it seems safe to assume that, as transmissions like this become more frequent, speakers will, by the skilful use of allusion, endeavor to meet the needs of the less instructed parts of their audience.

For example, Mr. Baldwin's fine appreciation of Scott's extraordinary courage and determination would have gained greatly in impressiveness for the majority of his unseen hearers had he recalled briefly (what, of course, his immediate audience knew quite well) the story of Scott's attempt in his final years to pay off his debts to his publishers, instead of adopting the comparatively easy alternative of bankruptcy. The art of recalling the salient features of their subject, without wasting any unnecessary time, is one that specialist speakers, who are also being radiocast, will have to master in the future.

H. H.

Canadian Radio Law Change Seen

MUCH concern is expressed among radiocast station owners in Canada at present. The radio bill based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting is to come up early in the session of Parliament which started at Ottawa on Feb. 20.

While nothing definite is expected to happen to change radiocasting conditions for some time, licenses will be renewed this year on April 1 as heretofore. The radio bill will be given over to a special committee of the House of Commons, and this committee will convene with representatives of the various provinces as to the best way possible of putting a nationally owned radiocasting system into operation.

At the same time the committee will hear all parties on the radio question. Two of Canada's three 5000-watt stations are at present bringing in United States programs. The third is a Government owned station in Winnipeg. There is expected to be considerable agitation to retain the present system which is similar to that in use in the United States.

The radio bill will embrace the formation of a national radiocasting system operated by a government-owned company similar to the Canadian National Railways, and having representatives on its board from each province. It will give the sum of $3,225,000 necessary for the appropriation of the present stations and the building of new ones.

While programs over Canadian stations are continuing to improve, especially over the Canadian National Railways network, it is generally felt that government-ownership of radiocasting is inevitable. The large amount of advertising in programs at present is a large contributor to this feeling. The next few months will tell Canada whether it will continue under the present radiocasting system or will adopt one embodying the best points of private and government-owned systems in use by other nations.

G. B. S. and National Theater

IT IS a pity that G. Bernard Shaw's speech on the National Theater movement at the Kingsway Hall was relayed only from 5GB, a somewhat unreliable station, especially as the first part of Mr. Shaw's address, which to judge from the hilarity of the audience was one of the most successful that even he has ever delivered, did not come through very clearly. But the transmission improved as time went on, and an indifferent relay was distinctly better than none at all.

Mr. Shaw began by remarking that wherever you go on the Continent you see churches, universities, and municipal buildings just as you do in England. But in addition you also see national theaters, which marks the great contrast between Europe and Britain. The director of the National Theater in one of the European capitals told Mr. Shaw that before one of his plays could be performed the Emperor and court officials had to be consulted, since the rules of the theater came down from Apostolic times. Later, the director wrote to the Emperor to say that the play was a great success. In England he would probably have been told that it was a miserable "flop." This, said Mr. Shaw, shows the great improvement in manners brought about by the institution of a National Theater.

He hoped that the National Theater would not be used chiefly for the production of new and startling plays departing from the customary rules of dramatic technique. He wanted it principally as a national sign that England appreciated the cultural value of the drama at its true rating. He wished it to be the badge of the respect in which England holds the drama, as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral are a badge of the respect she feels for religion.

He said that some years ago the National Drama movement became so rich and enrolled such distinguished supporters that he felt compelled to buy a new suit, lest he should disgrace it. He went to a dinner in connection with the movement at which a noble lord was chairman. Mr. Shaw sat between Sir Arthur Pinero and the famous actor, Sir John Hare. A letter arrived for "the lord," which the commissionaire, without a moment's hesitation, delivered to Sir John Hare, a most distinguished-looking man. Pinero leaned over to Mr. Shaw, and whispered: "He never even looked at us." But in spite of these auspcious beginnings the National Theater was still held up for lack of funds. Mr. Shaw asked that the necessary money should be forthcoming.

H. H.

Amateurs Try Phone

With radio amateurs just having been granted permission to conduct radio-telephone communication tests in the 20-meter band (14,000 to 14,400 kilocycles), there is fascinating reflection in measuring the progress they have achieved—from a communication system effective from one city block to another to successful efforts in girdling the earth with dots and dashes.

These long-distance records by code are to be duplicated by voice if the present authorized tests on a 20-meter wavelength are productive of results. At the same time an apparent waning interest in amateur radio will be stimulated by the licensed efforts to carry on international radio-telephone communication on a high-frequency once regarded worthless for such a purpose.

A mark to shoot at!—that is to say, radio amateurs participating in these voice communication tests are already confronted with a challenge from commercial radio companies, "Can you better a record of 15,000 miles in a conversation by radio-telephone?"

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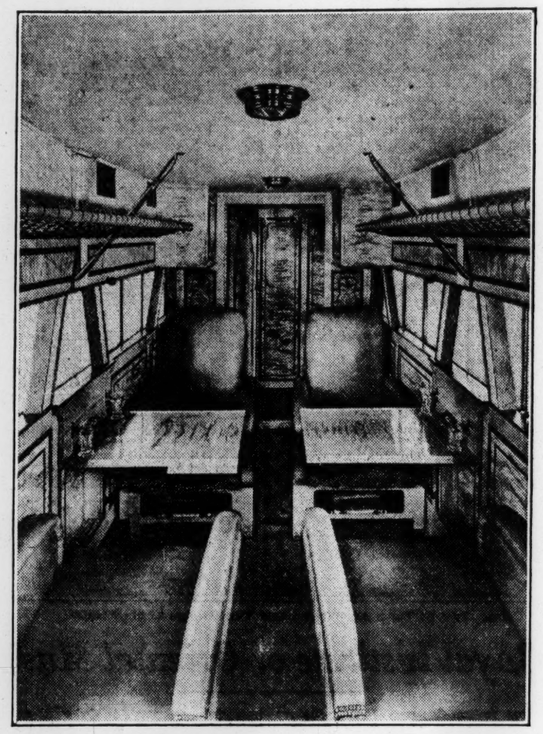


A Splendid Example of the Dutch Woodworking and Cabinetmaking Art Is Shown in This Interior of a Special Fokker Ship Built for Willy Zietz, Son of a German Industrialist. In the United States, Cabin Decoration Has Gone Into Leather and Fabrics. Thus This Work by H. Pander and Zonen of The Hague Is of Particular Interest. The Armchairs Are of Bright Red Morocco. The Floor Covering Is Mouse Gray. The Woodwork Is Executed in Finnish Birch, Carefully Chosen for Its Markings. The Border Frames Are of Red. The Two Table Leaves When Folded Out Make a Solid Table. The Little Cabinet in the Right Upper Corner Contains the Dinner Set and the One on the Other Side Is the Ice-Box. The Armchairs Can Be Slipped Down to Join the Lower Cushions, Making a Comfortable Bed.

Dutch Aircraft Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amsterdam

THE airplane-building business in the Netherlands is continuing to show considerable activity. At present there are at least four airplane works in the Netherlands, the Dutch Airplane Works (Fokker), the Aviolanda, which specializes in Dornier Wall flying boats, the Pander works, which build small one or two-seater machines, and finally Frits Koolhoven's airplane industry.

The Fokker works have recently completed several new types of machines. Although at present the private ownership of airplanes is still a rather expensive affair in Europe, the Fokker works are receiving more and more private orders. Two of these were orders for Fokker F VII three-motor machines. One for the American millionaire and proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Van Lear Black, and one for a young German sportsman, son of a great industrialist, Willy Zietz.

Mr. Van Lear Black, who has flown already with his former private machine to Cape Town and the Dutch East Indies, now plans to fly with his new machine Maryland Free State, equipped with two Dutch pilots, whom he engaged a few years ago, an engineer and his valet, to Tokyo, over France, Spain, North Africa, Cairo, Bangkok, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Korea.

Mr. Zietz, who has had his machine equipped with radio and searchlights for night landing, will travel in the same modern, comfortable manner, just for pleasure, between the European capitals. Furthermore he plans to go to Egypt and make a hop to the Dutch East Indies. He also intends to fly over the African jungle, in order to enjoy the extraordinary scene of the snow-covered peaks and limpid lakes from above. The cabin of his machine has been so luxuriously furnished and with such superior craftsmanship by the Pander Furniture Works of The Hague, that the interior is said to beat everything in the line of airplane interiors.

The Fokkerworks have further completed the Fokker F IX, the biggest three-motor air traffic machine ever built in the Netherlands, and which has been designed as a prototype to be used by the Royal Dutch Airlines for the new air route between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

Apart from this, a new small and very light, though extremely fast one-seater chaser-plane, the Fokker D XVI, equipped with a 500 horsepower air-cooled Jaguar motor is demonstrating the intense activity, which prevails in the Dutch airplane building industry all along the line, and which industry has been developing considerably of late.

Maxwell, Savannah Liners, Philco, and Many Other Programs Come Under His Baton.

HAROLD SANFORD, conductor of Maxwell House Melodies Orchestra, has no desire to be interviewed.

Mr. Sanford, if asked a question by a radio editor, will reply, irrespective of the question: "Yes. I hope to go to Canada this summer."

The explosive Mr. Sanford, the emphatic Mr. Sanford, who points, jabs and waves with his baton in rehearsals at the National Broadcasting Company's studios, classes press agents, radio producers and sponsors of radio hours in one category if Mr. Sanford's orchestra or his singers happen to be in the midst of a radio tryout. Join the band or sing in the company or wait outside—those are the orders of this conductor who is said to hold his musicians' attention to a greater extent than any other radio orchestra leader in New York.

Thus enters Mr. Sanford in the hall of fame of the distinctive.

He is chubby and goes straight about his work and his eyes twinkle and he reminds one of Kris Kringle whether he is playing "Babes in Toyland" or "The Count of Luxembourg." He always will "see you in a minute" while 15 people try to get a word with him. After a Maxwell House hour on Thursday nights his wife starts taking telephone compliments and her conductor husband helps out until time for another NBC rehearsal the next day. He has earned the reputation of being the hardest man to interview in the radio world.

If one would question Harold Sanford, questions and answers would run somewhat in this wise:

Q. "Do you realize, Mr. Sanford, that your public wants to know you better?"

A. "Boy, I have an orchestra, not a public. I may vote a straight ticket but I'm not running for mayor."

Q. "What do you think of the future of radio?"

A. "Everybody but me is late to rehearsals."

Q. "Do you look forward to development of television?"

A. "My son, give me a break."

There have been many stories about Harold Sanford, who was Victor Herbert's chief aide during the days that the famous composer was at his peak in musical prominence, but most of these have come from Sanford's acquaintances. He has a hundred musicians ready to play in his orchestra upon call—he instructs and explodes at will in preparation for the big radio hour and then goes into the hour itself serene. A unique radio personage is this gentleman.

L. W.

The Listener Speaks

ADDITIONAL interest was centered upon the "Music Appreciation" Hour on Friday morning following Walter Damrosch's fascinating outline of the objects he was pursuing in these periods and the far-reaching results already obtained. The veteran leader, who is acknowledged to have done more for real music in America than practically anyone else, spoke on this subject in the course of the Thursday radiocast of the National High School Orchestra concert from Atlantic City. After his mention of the efforts made by pupils, teachers and parents in schools all over the country to provide radio receivers in order to hear the Friday symphony radiocasts it was easy to form an impressive picture of the many small groups listening in all over the country and forming in all an actively interested audience of over 5,000,000.

This particular one of the series of lecture-concerts was unique, since one of the numbers in each of the half-hour periods was played by their same National High School Orchestra—consisting as Mr. Damrosch said of boys and girls just like yourselves from all parts of the country. Quite a number of the 300 or so players may have been inspired to take up the study of their special instrument, as a result of Walter Damrosch's radio introductions to them, it was pointed out. The High School Orchestra was directed by its founder, Joseph R. Maddy. It played in Carnegie Hall while Mr. Damrosch stood before his usual symphony orchestra in the NBC studio.

The first period was devoted to the music of rivers; opening with "The Blue Danube" it proceeded to a lovely arrangement of "Swanee River" which was rendered even more effective by the director's preparatory remarks and his word-picture of a southerner's longing for home. Finally the visiting orchestra played "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Gotterdamerung." This gave Mr. Damrosch an opportunity to revel in sharing the atmosphere of Wagnerian legends with his big family of listeners.

The second half-hour dwelt with music representing machinery. For this the high school group played Raff's "Mill." The regular orchestra concluded with a musical series of sound effects descriptive of Lindbergh's flight to Paris.

D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Beacon Trio.
5:10 Organ recital.
5:20 WEEI Dinner Music.
5:45 NBC, Skinner organ recital, Chandler Goldthwaite.
6:00 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 James H. Fairclough Jr., chairman art week executive committee.
7:15 Irwin Hurwitt, pianist.
7:30 Lewandos' organ melodies.
8:00 Foot Stimplators Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Launderland Lyrics Orchestra."
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; Mark Wessel, composer-pianist.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "Phantom Fingers."
5:59 Temperature; weather.
6:02 Recital—Edith Noyes Greene.
6:19 Chimes; Sport Digest.
6:30 Safer Massachusetts: "Cockeyed Traffic," WBZ Players.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll and News, interpreted by Floyd Gibbons.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; soprano soloist; male quartet; orchestra direction of Don Vorhees.
8:00 Dixies Circus; orchestra.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 "Criminal Law," Gleason L. Archer.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press": "The Associated Press," Eben S. Ayers, chief of the Boston bureau.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels; anniversary.
10:00 "Dixie Trail": sketch and music.
10:30 Time; Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 Garage and Auto Service Hour.
9:00 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour."
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Philip Ferraro, organist.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors; time.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 2

WEEI, Boston(596kc-508m)

10:55 a.m.—The Old South Church.
1:50 p.m.—Walter Devine, baritone.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketmen Program: John Herrick, Louis Shaffrin, vocalist; orchestra.
3:00 Bessie Rochester Edwards Memorial Fund.
3:05 Arthur Davis, English comedian.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; William McGillicuddy, reader.
3:35 Madeline Brooks, soprano.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Walter Preston, baritone; Henry Shope, Judson House, tenors; James Stanley, bass; instrumental trio; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes and Young Candlelight Hour.
7:00 NBC, Durant: "Admiral George Dewey."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Talk by Charles F. Rowley.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: male quartet; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:12 p. m.—Hillcrest Pageant.
1:43 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Concert.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 Morey Pearl's orchestra.
4:00 "Melody Parade."
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, Dr. Harry Fosdick.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Harry Goldman, cellist.
6:30 John Orth, pianist.
7:00 American Legion Zero Hour.
7:30 Williams' Ollomatics.
8:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Melodies: Bessie Wynn, soprano soloist.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, Salon Singers; Lew White, organist.
9:45 Candlelight Quintet.
10:15 Sport Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players: "Under Dog."
11:15 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p.m.—"Classical of the 17 Century": Albert Bernard, viola soloist; Ralph Kirkpatrick, pianist.
12:30 CBS, From London: Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, introduced by Frederic W. Wile.
12:45 Roy Nichols, baritone.
1:00 Dudley Carrollers.
2:00 CBS, Ballad Hour: mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Male Chorus.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: religious music.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air": soloists; orchestra.
6:00 Fox Furriers: soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, O-Cedar Orchestra; Inga Hill, contralto; Lauren Brown, tenor; Robert Jackson, baritone.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Fluffettes: sketch; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, "Rhapsodizers:" soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village": soloist; quartet; balalaika ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano; male quartet; Arnold Johnson's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; George Gershwin, pianist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ recital.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": recitations and Hawaiian music.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Alexander Graham Bell anniversary; address, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president Boston University; chorus.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

The Week's Program Trend

THE development of a new form of dramatic art, designed for radiocasting and individualized by its exigencies, has two outstanding exponents, both new to radio in this country and each approaching the problems of radio drama from his own viewpoint. The background of Cecil Lewis is all radio; that of C. L. Menser, all stage. Until recently Mr. Lewis was program manager for the British Broadcasting Corporation; before that he was official BBC critic and radio reviewer for the London Observer. Mr. Menser used to be head of the dramatic arts department at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., supervising stage productions. Now both men are producing radio drama for the National Broadcasting Company.

* * *

"Reproducing" would be the more correct word for most radio drama. To a large extent so far, it attempts to reproduce the drama of the stage. Much of it is "secondhand stuff," something like a used car. Mr. Menser and Mr. Lewis are venturing in fields where fresh material is available. Their radio dramas are artistic in concept and impressive in execution, but for wholly different reasons. The listener who has heard any of these microphonic works is justified in the inference that they reflect two schools of thought. Mr. Menser picks up the drama of the stage where he left it and adapts it to radio requirements. Mr. Lewis does that, but more as well—he provides a new form or mold for his material, new even to radio in the United States. Apparently, Mr. Menser has not quite cast aside the inhibitions of his former experience. Mr. Lewis had none to cast aside. In concept and manner Mr. Menser is a liberal, Mr. Lewis a radical.

* * *

The Menserian method is illustrated by "The Miniature Theater" and "Penrod" series. Were he a conservative rather than a liberal, Mr. Menser would present "The Miniature Theater" series in the usual manner. First he would seize upon, say, a Shaw play and blue pencil it (if Mr. Shaw were not looking) down to the narrow dimensions of a restricted program period. Then he would imitate the talkies by introducing a theme song and incidental music. Finally, he would pass the cast of characters to the announcer, who would relay them to the listener in cold undescriptive words; whereupon the players would be turned loose.

* * *

To grasp that sort of radio drama imaginatively is a difficult task for the listener. Frequently the cutting disposes of no deadwood but rather deprives the listener of some of the play's vital points. The writer once tuned in a "Hamlet" whose adapter had resisted the temptation to cut out the soliloquy, but in compensation had deleted three or four of its best lines. Theme songs for talkies are usually as meaningless as tabloid comic strips; why, then, theme songs for radio dramas? What is incidental, descriptive music to some might be an anachronism to others. And the listener, because he cannot see them, has all the more reason to insist that he shall be given an opportunity to know the characters, or at least to identify their voices with their individualities.

* * *

Mr. Menser may have some of his own, but to us these seem to be the reasons why in "The Miniature Theater" series he presents standard, one-act plays which do not require cutting, without theme songs or incidental music, and with an effective method of identifying his characters. That method is simplicity itself. Before the play begins he introduces each character, and each speaks a few lines, in character, from the play. Thus the listener knows the characters in advance by the only means available over the air—the sound and inflection of the voice.

* * *

The "Penrod" series is not reproductive; its material is freshly hewn by Julian Street Jr., not from a stage play, but from Tarkington's sparkling pages. Mr. Street writes and Mr. Menser directs so well that not merely so many boys and girls, but small-town youth itself, lives rather than merely talks into the microphone. Author and producer would be helpless to create this effect without the assistance of a few remarkable boy and girl players. But in turn their ability to be the characetrs they represent would be discounted without writing and directing which understands the limitations as well as the opportunities of the radio medium.

* * *

Music plays an important role in this series. It is not used as a filler between scenes and nothing more. It does bridge the break from scene to scene, but it says something, and with a smile. The theme song—"School Days"—is used sparingly and legitimately; each between scene number is selected as a satirical comment on the action—a valuable contribution to the humorous effect of the whole sketch.

* * *

Both Mr. Menser and Mr. Lewis use a narrator, the former to greater length. One feels that Mr. Lewis would like to dispense with the narrator entirely. As a radical, he will as soon as he can. Already he has substituted for the American method of a single studio, the multi-studio method used in England; a studio for the players, one for the music; another for the descriptive sounds, with Mr. Lewis at the control board like an organist at his keys, blending all together in a harmonious performance.

* * *

How does this multi-studio method work out of the loudspeaker? The Lewis production of "Beggar on Horseback" seemed to us to be one of the most amazing achievements radio has ever given us as a listener. The production lost little of the biting satire which distinguished the stage version some years ago. To that desirable and descriptive sounds contributed as much as spoken words. For example, the garrulous Mother Cady's first appearance was "spotted" by the creak of a decrepit and much abused rocking-chair. Time and again that creak whined out over the world, and each time one saw—and heard—Mother Cady in the loudspeaker.

* * *

Mr. Lewis makes music serve his ends or stay out of the picture. In "The Beggar," jazz denoted the "pull" of the hero away from his real self to emptiness of material things. When he was expressing his real self, classicial strains painted the background. The conflict of emotions and ideals, in the hero's waking and dreaming moments, was graphically illustrated for the listener in a running musical commentary which was as effective as any backdrop ever designed by a Belasco.

* * *

Two weeks ago this column emphasized the fact that radio drama must create and sustain in its listeners the illusion that they are part of the play and its playing. Both Mr. Menser and Mr. Lewis preface their productions with an appeal to that end. Says Mr. Menser: "This program is not designed to be a background for your conversation. We are here to entertain you and we ask your attention and co-operation." Says Mr. Lewis: "Now please turn down your lights and give us your attention. And remember—you're in this show."

* * *

And so the liberal Mr. Menser and the radical Mr. Lewis, traveling roads of their own toward radio drama as a new form of dramatic art, already come to a crossroads now and then where their methods meet in manner as well as concept. Eventually they may travel the same road together. Even now there is much to attract the listener along both waysides.

L. A.

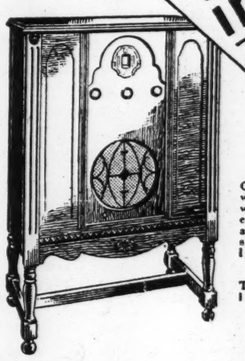
'Air Law Review'

THE first American Air Law Review, containing articles on the legal aspects of both radio and aviation, has just been issued by the New York University School of Law. Prof. Allison Reppy of the law school faculty, is the editor.

The Air Law Review follows the establishment of a legal and legislative research program in aviation law at New York University this year in co-operation with the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. The new publication is edited to interest the public at large and the radio and aviation industries as well as the legal profession.

The first number of the quarterly publication contains articles by Clement L. Bouve, Louis G. Caldwell, W. Jefferson Davis, and Harry J. Freeman.

An Old Friend in a New Dress



Console, selected walnut and gumwood, inbuilt electro dynamic speaker, screen-grid, less tubes $142.50

Table model, less tubes $102.50

BROWNING-DRAKE screen-grid RADIO

MONITOR readers, who knew and enjoyed the Browning-Drake kit, will find that the same quality in construction—the same good service vastly improved with the years—can now be secured in the New 1930 Browning-Drake complete set.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The International Scene

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The League Council in Action. A Study of the Methods Employed by the Council of the League of Nations to Prevent War and to Settle International Disputes. by T. P. Conwell-Evans. London: Oxford University Press. $5.

Survey of International Affairs, 1928, by Arnold J. Toynbee, assisted by V. M. Boulter. London: Oxford University Press. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. $7.50.

France, A Nation of Patriots, by Carlton J. H. Hayes. New York: Columbia University Press. $4.50.

The Pacific Area, An International Survey, by George H. Blakeslee. Boston: The World Peace Foundation. $2.

Uniting Europe, The Trend of International Co-operation Since the War, by W. E. Rappard. New Haven: Yale University. $3.

France, A Study in Nationality, by Andre Siegfried. New Haven: Yale University. $2.50.

America and Europe, by Alfred Zimmern. London: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

SO IMPRESSIVE a pile of books, dealing with international questions in all their phases, cannot fail to lead the reviewer into some speculation as to the significance of this form of publishing activity. The first reflection is that, while the appearence of these volumes is in itself some indication of a growing American interest in international affairs, only two of them seem to have been issued as normal publishing ventures in expectation of profit. All the others have back of them some organization for the dissemination of international information — ior propaganda, in short, to use a word which of late years has been given a needlessly sinister significance. Two excellent books are the results of lecture courses given at that admirable annual forum of international discussion, the Institute of Politics at Williams College; one is the output of the World Peace Foundation of Boston, an organization devoted to the furtherance of peace by scholarly research, publication and conference; one is published by the Yale University Press for the Council of Foreign Relations, an organization for the study and discussion of foreign affairs and international issues, which is likewise responsible for the admirable quarterly, Foreign Affairs, and for Professor Howland's annual compendium, "American Foreign Relations." A British organization, not unlike this, is the Royal Institute of International Affairs, by which one of these volumes is issued, while another volume has back of it the authority of Columbia University. Only the book of T. P. Conwell-Evans on the League Council in action and Professor Zimmern's volume, made up wholly of contributions to periodicals, mainly English and American, do not have the advantage of sponsorship by some society or university.

Toynbee's Survey

Mr. Toynbee's annual Survey of International Affairs long since won its place as indispensable upon the shelves of the writer on matters international. Fully half of this volume is given to discussion of affairs in the middle East, the Islamic world and China. Though appearing in 1930, the period covered is mainly that ending in 1928, though here and there references to occurrences early in 1929 appear. Seemingly there is less effort to be "up-to-date" than in Professor Howland's corresponding volume. A comparative study of the two works is interesting as revealing how thoroughly they complement each other. Only on the Kellogg pact do they both traverse the same ground, and it is interesting to observe the diverse methods of treatment. Mr. Howland is severely modern and wholly political in his discussion. Mr. Toynbee delves into the ancient history of India and China for the origins of the idea, and develops it with a classic thoroughness which does not spare his readers Latin quotations from Virgil. None the less, the chapter on this topic is packed with information. In later sections of the book the discussions of Great Britain in the middle East are almost indispensable to one who would study this very present problem.

The Political Handbook of the World, edited by Walter H. Mallay and published by the Council on Foreign Relations, appears in its second number, edited up to Jan. 1 of this year. It gives those facts as to the parliaments, parties and press of the world which are apt to be sought by readers of current foreign news. The embarrassment of the editor in attempting to enumerate the important papers of the United States within his limited space may be imagined, but his selections seem most judicious. Perhaps, too, he may have found trouble in attempting to define party programs in such states as Haiti and Nicaragua. But the book is well done.

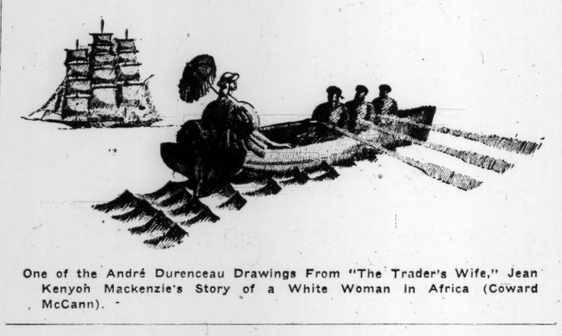
Partisan controversy in the United States has so befogged the character and accomplishments of the League of Nations that not everybody is aware of how great has been its service to the cause of peace in the 10 years of its existence. Many of those who know how much it has done are uninformed as to the procedure by which it did it. T. P. Conwell-Evans has met this need by his volume which contains a study of the methods employed by the Council of the League to accomplish this end. The attention of observers of the League is apt to be centered on the annual Assembly as the more spectacular of the meetings at Geneva. The functions of the Council, meeting four times a year, are quite as important and deserve the attention Mr. Conwell-Evans has given them.

Timely and Dispassionate

The volume from the presses of the World Peace Foundation is, like all the publications of that organization, exceedingly timely and thoroughly dispassionate. Information, not propaganda, is the end sought in each case. Professor Blakeslee's book on the Pacific Area is rich in maps and in documentation. It is the fruit not merely of scientific research, but of a recent prolonged stay in the regions dealt with.

Professor Hayes sets up the thesis that the French are the most patriotic people in the world, and tries to catalogue the forces which keep them so. He declares that "the supreme loyalty of Frenchmen to their country is an artificial, not a natural, creation." They have, he asserts, "artificially been pruned and trained to produce the perfect flower of supreme national loyalty." The bureaucracy, the army and navy, the schools, the press and countless societies co-operate to this end. A careful study of his book will renew in the minds of some a desire for a better definition of "patriotism." Dr. Johnson called it the last refuge of a scoundrel; which was, perhaps, going rather strong. But when one reads the chapter in which Professor Hayes sets forth the ways in which the educators of France systematically inculcate in the minds of children hatred for their German neighbors and eagerness for a new war of revenge, one may wonder whether to be a nation of such patriots is wholly admirable. In other respects, the book is an enthusiastic tribute to France, and a mine of information nowhere else easily obtainable.

Siegfried, Rappard and Zimmern are names which carry weight wherever international affairs are discussed. M. Rappard's work is a real contribution to the discussion of the possibilities of a united Europe, while Professor Zimmern has compiled several of his articles bearing upon the relationships betwixt the Old World and the New. Mr. Siegfried, with one of the most penetrating intellects of today, gives a vivacious picture of French life and political thought.



One of the André Durenceau Drawings From "The Trader's Wife," Jean Kenyoh Mackenzie's Story of a White Woman In Africa (Coward McCann).

Six English Agitators

Pioneers of Reform, by D. C. Johnson. London: Methuen. 5s. net.

MISS JOHNSON has given us a lively and lifelike portrait of the six great agitators who, during the nineteenth century, aroused the British people to grapple with social and political evils. In her studies of Cobbett, Place, Owen, Shaftesbury, Cobden and Bright she succeeds in conveying a great deal of detail information about the conditions of their day without detracting from the vitality of her portraiture. Each figure stands out in clear, bold outlines, thoroughly human in his faults and limitations, yet manifestly a leader with a mission. The variety of the characters and situations dealt with gives a continual sense of refreshment to the reader.

The real trouble with England a century ago was its immense complacency. The Duke of Wellington, we are reminded, thought the British Constitution had reached perfection. The landlords who sat in Parliament —with the rich manufacturers who sat beside them after the first Reform Bill—were convinced that the economic millennium had been reached or was just round the corner. The comfortable middle classes lived in ignorance of the wretchedness on which their own comfort was based. The poor, huddled in half-roofed hovels, were cowed into hopeless dependence. It was the work of the agitators—ably seconded by the men of letters to whom Miss Johnson gives a special chapter—to rouse the conscience of the wealthy and the courage of the poor. Ranting, uproarious Cobbett, a character truly Dickensian in his gigantic egotism and energy, and cool, scheming Francis Place worked to rouse the poor to self-dependence; Owen and Shaftesbury, the one a professed atheist and Socialist, the other a deeply religious aristocrat, strove to bring about conditions in which they could live contentedly; Cobden and Bright joined forces to repeal the Corn Laws, believing that an abundance of cheap food would solve the prime problem of poverty and enable the poor to work out their own salvation; and then parted, the one to strive for international peace, the other for Parliamentary reform. But they were all alike in that they stood outside the main stream of political effort, in order that they might compel recognition of unbelieved and almost unbelievable wrongs.

The seriousness of the book is relieved by a constant undercurrent of that quiet humor which springs from keen insight and a sense of proportion. It is enlivened by frequent anecdote and quotation. Lord Passfield (writing as Sidney Webb) contributes an introduction, and the book is supplied with bibliographies on each subject and an adequate index.

The Fall of Ava

The Lacquer Lady, by F. Tennyson Jesse. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

F. TENNYSON JESSE, grandniece of the poet Tennyson, has written British colonial history in her novel, "The Lacquer Lady." It is in reality the story of the annexation of Ava, to give Upper Burma its ancient name; the story of the passing of royalty from the Gem City of Mandalay. Miss Jesse —who is, in private life, Mrs. Harold M. Harwood—has cast the chronicle in fiction form, but fiction carefully buttressed by extended research. The greatest living authority on Burmese life and literature, Sir George Scott, has been her court of appeal. A former Maid of Honor to the last Queen of Burma has furnished details about palace life which no one else could have remembered. The present Governor of Burma has helped Miss Jesse during the winters she spent in that country. No stone seems to have been left unturned.

Even "Fanny," the Lacquer Lady, was a real character, though presumably her real name was not Fanny. It was inconsequential little Eurasian Fanny who really made Burma a British possession. She was the pretty, not quite white daughter of an Italian father living in Mandalay, and a half-English, half-Burman mother. Fanny had been sent to school in England; but, when her father won the King's favor she was summoned to return to Mandalay, to be presented to the Queens.

So well did the supple, easy-going girl ingratiate herself at the palace that she was made European Maid of Honor to Supaya-lat, wife of the new King. Supaya-lat, Thibaw's Queen, is a name known to everyone because everyone has heard "On the Road to Mandalay," but most, no doubt, have thought of her as some sovereign of ancient times. The fact is that, as late as 1885, Thibaw was sitting, or lolling, on the Lion Throne, and Supaya-lat, a being of fire and steel and sublime ignorance, was ruling the kingdom through her lord. The Court of Mandalay was a play court, peopled by grown-up children, with little jokes, little jealousies, little griefs. The cabbage roses of imported Brussels carpets flaunted beside the winged and golden grace of age-old Burmese art, but the gleaming spire of the central pyathat was still to them the center of the universe.

Within the rose-red walls of the royal city, under its gold and lacquer, lurked hatred and cruelty, imprisonment and massacre. The palace was a nest of intrigue. And the foreigners' city outside the walls of the Gem City was as bad. Here were adventurers from half the countries of Europe, all there to make their fortunes by any means that came handy, some of them with the backing of their governments or of hardly less important commercial firms. Along with the adventurers were a few honest men, like the British Resident and the missionaries of divers creeds.

The British were out of favor with King Thibaw, and, after a series of slights, the Resident was withdrawn. This was the signal for the French to increase their efforts to win concessions from the King, and finally a secret treaty was arranged which gave France a practical monopoly of Burmese resources. That the treaty did not remain a secret was due to empty-headed Eurasian Fanny. She was jilted by a Frenchman; and, casting about in her jealous rage to find some way of getting even with the faithless Bonvoisin, she gave away the secret of the Franco-Burmese treaty. Fanny, who was really fond of the inmates of the palace, destroyed their kingdom.

England was stirred to action. There was a British ultimatum, a proclamation from the King declaring war on the British. Inside of two weeks a British general had his headquarters in the Golden Palace, and Thibaw and his queen were sent off for safe-keeping to India. The grown-up children were robbed of their golden toys and their huge red-and-gold dolls' house.

There is more in the story of Fanny than that, but this is the chief thread of her association with the fall of Mandalay. Miss Jesse has told a glamorous tale of life within the palace, of Burmese ways, of the whole gorgeous, light-opera kingdom.

More "Modern" Biography

George Washington, 1777-1781, by Rupert Hughes. New York: Morrow. $5.

NOW that the tumult aroused by his previous volumes has subsided, Rupert Hughes, "debunker" of history, now adds one more book to the series, dealing with the life of the first President during the years 1777-1781. This period is bounded on the one side by the battle of Trenton, Washington's first victory, on the other side by the surrender of Cornwallis, which practically ended the military aspect of the War of Independence.

Described, on the title page of this book, as "The Savior of the States," Washington continues to be a somewhat dubious hero. In Mr. Hughes' own words: "He was infinitely human, incessantly guessing wrong, making innumerable false prophecies, countless mistakes, losing his temper, regaining it, being coerced into defeats and dragged away from them, driven into victories in spite of himself, and driving others to heights they could not otherwise have attained. I find him eternally fascinating and various."

One might say of the author's style that it, too, is "fascinating"—often more so than fiction. But again and again the thoughtful reader must ask himself: "Cui bono?" Why should so much space be devoted to proving that Washington did not play at Valley Forge or did swear at Monmouth? Is it really necessary to dwell at such length on every mistake, to perpetuate the sordid tales of petty criticisms made by those who surrounded him? If, as Mr. Hughes admits, Washington is so tremendous a figure that he towers above his contemporaries, does it add to one's appreciation of his greatness to be carried through the account of his every failing? If the answer to these and like questions be in the affirmative, then surely we must revise our conceptions of the function of biography.

Of course, no one today desires a return to the style of Parson Weems; no one would think of reading that worthy's curious production except for technical purposes or for the sake of sheer amusement. But one cannot help wondering if the biographical iconoclast of the present era is not as much inclined to go to extremes as the eulogist of a century or so ago. Surely there is a "golden mean" somewhere; though few seem able to keep to it—or, for that matter, even to discover it.

However, Mr. Hughes has not devoted his entire space to depicting trivialities, errors, shortcomings; that, in the nature of the case, would be impossible, even if one desired to follow such a method. And yet, although he has not deliberately attempted to discredit the subject of his work, there are times when it would almost seem as if Mr. Hughes had succeeded in doing just that—however unconsciously he accomplished it.

In his "Afterword," the author remarks: "My first volume managed to get Washington through his first 30 years. The second, though much larger, hardly compassed 15 years. This third volume, still longer, is strained to embrace four years. I might seem to be working out the exact formula of Achilles and the hare, but the worst is not over."

Four years—but how significant both in the life of Washington and of the struggling colonies! They saw the fortunes of the American cause in every stage, from the nadir of Valley Forge to the zenith of Yorktown. Through these long months, Washington's reputation passed through corresponding vicissitudes. In spite of all the emphasis placed in this book upon the General's shortcomings, one cannot but be amazed at this man who led—or, to be more correct, almost dragged his countrymen—to victory in the face of appalling odds. No mere fortuitous concurrence of events, or even of persons, could have produced such results. If Mr. Hughes marvels at his subject, the reader may be the more pardonable if he cannot help seeing Washington's greatness—often in spite of his biographer.

Opinions about this book will vary as widely as they have with regard to the other volumes of the series. The advocates and connoisseurs of "de-bunked" history will rise to proclaim it the finest life of Washington ever written. The "patriots" of a certain type will denounce it with equal vigor as totally libelous and shameful. The moderate conservatives, if they read it, will take certain sections cum grano salis—and then turn to some other biography, like that of Shelby Little.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Coming Up For Air

OPERA is for those who can stand it. It isn't so difficult where you have a six-months season. Then you go one day a week or so and rest the other six. But when you have 16 operas in two weeks, even if you don't go to all of them, you're buried.

The worst of it is, the theater managers always wait until the opera starts to launch their biggest batch of dramas, using biggest in the sense of most numerous. And the publishers, you may be sure, never relent in their bombardment. The Parisians, hammered by Big Bertha, never were as peppered as this desk. We not only took a holiday; we didn't care whether the Holiday ever appeared again—never mind the chorus.

* * *

In the meantime, war novels have multiplied, possibly to remind the naval conferees that there is a reason for their being in London. Some of them are pretty good—the war novels, that is. The English are doing a lot along this line. What puzzles us is why they can't be satisfied to announce that they're publishing a good English war novel. Probably it's the fault of the critics, for newspaper comments are prominent in the jacket on the jackets of the American editions.

Typical is the dust-cover of "Grey-Dawn—Red Night," by James Lansdale Hodson, issued in America by Doubleday Doran. "Worth Many 'All Quiets,'" the London Daily News is quoted as saying. Which is capped by the Morning Post with "Worth all the German war novels."

The comparison with "All Quiet on the Western Front" seems to be considered essential to advertising war books. What a tribute to "All Quiet."

Forgetting Remarque for the time, Hodson's book tells the story of a boy in rural England, who works on a provincial newspaper, gets married and goes to war. So you are not surprised to learn from the jacket that Mr. Hodson was born in Lancashire, became a reporter, and went to war. Still, his is not the first novel with a touch of autobiography, and he has told a good story of the war.

* * *

"Retreat" (Century) is another of the English war novels. Written by C. R. Benstead, it tells of the disaster to the Fifth Army in March, 1918. It is graphic in its depiction; but perhaps its outstanding feature is its use of a most unheroic figure for its hero, a country parson who arrives at the front just as the German drive begins, and finds himself an encumbrance. The book, oddly enough, is dedicated to a chaplain; presumably not the prototype of the hero.

Tomlinson's "All Our Yesterdays" already has been noticed on this page. Under all the praises that have been sung of this book, there seems to run a basso ostinato of mild disappointment. We join in both parts. And we suggest that one reason, besides others that have been mentioned, is the author's continual change from the first to the third person in his narrative. Other tales have been told from the viewpoints of several characters. But this one loses, for us, its unity by jumping from the "I" to the "he" and back again.

* * *

The Almanac of the Princeton University Press, to which we have had occasion before to advert, surprises us in its February number by declaring its belief that "book reviewing is on a higher level in this country nowadays than it has ever been before." We shouldn't have thought so, but we're glad the Princeton University Press so sees it.

Speaking of critics—or were we?—we are indebted to the Theater Arts Monthly, March issue, for the latest addition to our Gallery of Retaliations Against Critics. Honorable place is held in that gallery by Claude Debussy, with his "Musical critics are worthy folk who, knowing nothing about music, can approach the subject with true disinterestedness." Serge Koussevitzky ranges alongside, with his "Ho, Hum! I must go criticize." Now here is Andre Charmel, in his "Breviary for Critics" (L'Ami du Peuple):

"Before the play: Do not consider a new author a beginner. If he is making his debut before you, you are likewise making a debut before him.

"During the show: Do not expect the author to show the same qualities you think you possess and do not mind his having qualities you miss; but do not let him seduce you by having the same faults.

"Do not try to imagine how you would have treated the subject. A dream cannot be compared with a production.

"Do not improvise: 'He should have had such and such ideas.' 'Maybe he had them and was right in discarding them.

"Beware of the first impression; your enthusiasm might come from your own weakness—the author's strength might very well cause your aversion.

"Neglect the audience to look at the stage; the stage to examine the play.

"During intermissions: Do not formulate a judgment during the first intermission. Do not lend an ear to other people's opinions.

"If you leave before the last act, do not think it necessary to review or abuse it.

"At the copy desk: Do not regret having been captivated and do not take revenge upon the author.

"When you condemn a play, do it without irony as well as without pity; respect your victim."

The reader will have no difficulty in applying these acute remarks to the subject of book reviewing.

New Views of Dante

New Light on the Youth of Dante, by Gertrude Leigh. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. net.

AS A result of 30 years' study, Miss Leigh propounds the theory that the "Inferno," which in the present volume is her main concern, is strictly autobiographical; though, of course in the guise of allegory. She examines the first part of the great trilogy in detail, canto by canto, almost stanza by stanza, and, unwrapping the disguise of their incidents, shows how closely these can be made to correspond with the known facts of the poet's biography and of the history of his time. It must be admitted that the analogies which she urges are often extremely striking.

Her second position, however, is even more interesting; for its acceptance implies a complete remodification of our conception of Dante's character. It has hitherto been generally taken for granted that, however enigmatic might be his personality, he was a faithful son of the Church of Rome, accepting its doctrines in all their medieval implications. To that notion Miss Leigh throws down a direct challenge. She contends that the "Inferno" is a satire as bitter and profound as "Gulliver's Travels."

"There is no escape," she writes, "from the dilemma that the ostensible, literal meaning of the 'Inferno,' as crystallized in men's minds for the last 600 years, is wholly irreconcilable with the profound religious philosophy which Dante set himself to teach his generation." And again: "There is no way of escape from the fact that the entire trend of Dante's philosophy was directed to give the lie to that doctrine of eternal torture for all outside the Church which hits men in the face on opening the 'Inferno.'"

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FRED I. BLACKWOOD, Editor
12 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

A Professor Looks at India

Thoughts on Indian Discontents, by Edwyn Bevan. London: Allen & Unwin. 6s. net.

A PROFESSOR of Hellenistic history, in the University of London, naturally views Indian problems with limited vision. To some, the young men who visit London from India are Punjabis, Bengalis, Beharis, Uriyas or Madrassis; they are Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs, Buddhists, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians; and they are members of innumerable distasteful castes and tribes. Mr. Bevan, of King's College, sees them all as Indians, and in a sense they are. As men of education, speaking a common English and visiting England, they are from a country which, though equal to a continent and without any one Indian name, is held together by the British as one.

Yet, meanwhile, all individuals have links binding them to their separate castes and clans which, by the people's desire through the ages, have been kept carefully apart. Behind these again are great masses of fissiparous factions, with hardly any representative among the English knowing at all. Mr. Bevan's main thought evidently is of Hindu India, for he talks of the need that all must have of knowing Sanskrit, the language of Indian literature, although for the 90,000,000 of virile Muslims Arabic is the key to their civilization. And, in this connection, he does not seem to realize how caste subdivision among the Hindus has been the cause of their constant domination by others throughout the centuries.

Although Mr. Bevan, then, has his necessary limitations, he is still able to come to sound conclusions on the subject of Indian self-government. It is natural that educated and able Indians should aim at self-government, and equally natural that the British should have definitely proclaimed their intention of setting Indians on the way toward self-government. Mr. Bevan realizes, however, that the Hindu religion, as manifested today, stands in the way of Indians attaining to their desire. As in the centuries past, so at present the Indians are too weak to stand alone without sanguinary chaos, and a country constantly protected by the British power cannot have complete self-government.

The warm climate may have adverse effect, but real troubles lie in evils incorporated in the Hindu religion, as manifested in early marriages and in insanitary conditions, which are deeply grounded in custom. Both British and Indian Nationalists picture an India of the future well educated and free; but, if the British direction were to be withdrawn hastily, no scheme of political reconstruction could achieve much with an India as physically poor, as ill-educated, as superstitious and as divided as it is today.

The Hindu religion blocks the way on many sides against progress; but, as Mr. Bevan points out, it is especially in the way of the Indian unity desired by the reforms. The majority of Indians reject Christianity, Islam and Buddhism. Yet they cannot advance on the lines desired until they do find a worthy religion for the new India which they hope to build. Readers of Mr. Bevan's volume may face many obstacles to optimism, but they will admit that his conclusions are based on good will. A. O'B.

For Big and Little Children

Ann's Book. Poems by Karl Parsons. Illustrations by Jacynth Parsons. London: Medici Society. 6s. net.

UNLIKE so many present-day books of children's poems, which fall short of their purpose because the authors have never truly understood their subject, nor the high standard to which this class of writing must attain, if it is to succeed, "Ann's Book" is a delight from cover to cover.

Ann is one of those children who enjoy and suffer with a sudden intensity of sympathetic understanding. A whimsical girl, who lives to the full every moment of her wonderful day. Ann's nights are wonderful, too, for when the light has been clicked away she lies awake and sings her own song, imagining that all the nice people she knows are passing

Against a sort of bluey sky
Or sometimes greeny trees,

while the beloved Cat friend seems to go on purring in her dreams.

Winter is "someone" to Ann, someone who gets "shaky on his legs" when spring begins to wake. But summer is the favorite time, when all the delights of freedom and gardens, fields and flowers, come rushing along.

You have to wait till Summer's here for everything like that
So I can't be really sad about old Winter and his legs:
The nicest times that come are always out of doors in Summer.
—O think of it! The Morning! . . . Smell of May!
. . . Without a Hat! . . .

Ann does not pick meadow flowers; she rescues them from under the feet of the "flower-chewing" cow. Frogs to her are like yellow stones that rain has just been raining on. Here is the commencement of her day:

When I woke up this morning
I heard a cuckoo call;
An early smell was blowing in,
The sun was on the wall,
And no one was awake but me—
That was the best of all.

The book is a double pleasure. Karl Parsons' daughter Jacynth being responsible for the illustrations. Those who remember this remarkable young artist's exhibition of drawings in London two years ago, and the illustrations she did at the age of 15 for Blake's "Songs of Innocence," have been eagerly awaiting more of her work. In the present book she has caught the atmosphere of the poems, depicting in every line the fancies of Ann, in marked contrast to the decorative treatment of the out-of-door things that grow but do not dream. One is conscious, here and there, of a rather older looking Ann than one might have expected; but this, perhaps, is being hypercritical.

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Bismarck's Emperor

William the First, by Paul Wiegler, translated by Constance Vesey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

THIS motion-picture type of biography, done in the historic present, is remarkably successful in divesting Germany's much-respected first Emperor of his traditional helmet and war-horse and presenting him as a man of very human qualities. Its vulnerable point lies in the matter of contrasts.

Whether William I is considering the question of taking the imperial throne, or the question of taking his lunch, the proceedings assume the same level of importance in the steady, persistent flow of Herr Wiegler's excerpts from letters and documents of the period. Chronology appears to be the only guide to the author's arrangement and selection.

"Forgive the smudge: I am only just out of bed," writes William to his brother, Charles, in a somewhat distracted state after one of his stormy scenes with Bismarck over acceptance of the role of Emperor. Having been previously introduced to the high-handed Minister, one's sympathies go to the browbeaten Monarch and one looks to this pantouffle scene to reveal more of the latter's true sentiments on the question, particularly as Bismarck just before had broken off a door handle in a tantrum. But after six lines of tribulation, the story goes on: "September and Berlin. On the 4th the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is dissolved . . ." and we are busy with other matters.

We see William and Bismarck strolling in the park, the latter objecting to the Monarch's dropping bits of paper covered with writing, that he has torn up, and suggesting that the fireplace would be a safer depositary. Then Herr Wiegler's camera flicks William on to the train for Baden-Baden to see the Empress on her birthday. Then we are shown Bismarck awaiting his royal master's return, sitting on an upturned wheelbarrow in the dark at a wayside station. Everything in brief snippets, with little visible thread to bind them together. The student will be well advised to have by him some more conventional history of the reign; then the supplementary embellishments provided by Herr Wiegler's industry should prove of considerable value.

Herr Wiegler has done well in selecting William I for detailed study, for the Emperor is well worth a more intimate acquaintance than he enjoys among non-German nations today. William, much more than his erratic grandson, now resident at Doorn, is the true Hohenzollern monarch. Imposing, yet benevolent, a decidedly picturesque figure, a militarist, yet not without humility, stern and trustworthy, he held for the German people that strong popular appeal upon which was based the necessary human foundation for Bismarck's ambitious political structure.

Wandering Willie's Tale, by Sir Walter Scott, Introduction by James Thrall Soby (Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Valentine Mitchell: $1) has been taken from one of Scott's least popular works, "Redgauntlet," dressed up in real tartan, and placed upon the bookstalls as the "second best short story in the English language." This is high claim, and while it may make fervent lovers of Maupassant and Poe rise in protest, it may also serve a useful purpose if it does nothing else than induce some literary debating society to take up the subject whenever such a society finds itself leaning Scottward. "Wandering Willie's Tale" was written when Scott had passed his zenith as a novelist. In braid Scots, it may present a few word obstacles to those unfamiliar with the Doric, yet it is not difficult to follow, assisted as the tale is by enough exciting incidents to spur the reader on. So short that it may be read at a sitting—a scant 40 pages of large type—the story gives a glimpse into the distant past when knights could sleep safely only if a saddled horse stood in readiness for immediate use and when baronial halls rang with minstrel songs or care-free shouts.

Shall We Join the Ladies?

Portrait of a Chinese Lady, by Lady Hosie. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 21s. New York: Morrow. $5.

IN THE midst of hot discussions on extraterritoriality, the hundred and one Chinese generals and their factions, the obligations and tyrannies of treaties, the whole quixotic algebra of what, in a final unanimity of despair, we call the Chinese puzzle, this book is a welcome diversion. Here are laughter and pity to quiet an argument: at the moment of crisis a tactful voice is heard: "Shall we join the ladies?" We do so with pleasure for, as the sly and hearty old Princess whose opinions make one of the best chapters in this book, remarks: "Listen to people who can tell you things. And everyone admits that women know more about other people than men do." However, to join the ladies does not mean, as it used, to escape somewhat from the world: so widespread is the uneasiness, the gawkiness of change that even among Chinese ladies one is confronted with another set of social problems as well as another set of frocks. But in China feminist problems have the virtue of being at the moment either problems we shall never be called upon to face in the West, or problems we have already disposed of pretty safely. They can no more disturb us than the revolutions which time has made respectable.

Lady Hosie's method is to dissolve problems into stories. The varying attitudes to marriage, children, education, careers, fashion, and the gradual Westernization of the country are illuminated by a rich current of reminiscence flowing from the intimate experience and wide travels of a lifetime. Lady Hosie has not only seen much, but has seen more and understood more than most people would have done under the circumstances; and without being exactly profound, she discloses an extremely interesting personality herself. Born and brought up in China, she has an instinctive sympathy for the Chinese which has little of that amused and patronizing charity with which so many western women of the official class are afflicted. She is kind, tolerant, shrewd, and good-humored. To her, whose home is China, it is just as amusing to see a Western woman wearing the Chinese word for "Joy" upside down, as an ornament, as it is to find, for instance, that the more important the Shanghai chauffeur thinks you are, the faster he feels obliged to drive. An immense amount of revolutionary ardor anywhere east of Suez could, apparently, be diverted to the furious driving of motorcars. She has, again, her own very strong views on the advantages of the monogamous over the polygamous household — views shared by numbers of the more enlightened Chinese—but she can record equally illuminating talks and anecdotes in favor of both. There was, for instance, the girl student who, after struggling with "The Forsyte Saga" which was the set book of the college English course, remarked that matters seemed much the same both in the East and the West.

Out of the pages of Galsworthy also might have come that spirited old Princess already mentioned. She has been a great friend of the Dowager Empress. The Princess, faithful to the old traditions and amused by the new regime, declared roundly that she had no use for education, and that since the Empress had gone and she herself was old, there was no woman with brains enough to handle any big thing for the country! But, she added, "Naturally, any woman can make a dollar go twice as far as any man: so it must not all be left to the men. We know their extravagant ways."

On the subject of the wives of the new politicians, her chuckling irony was wonderful. In what country in the world are not her words said every day?

"They were decently bred women enough though their fathers were not the sort we used to see as viceroys exactly. Reformers they called themselves, because they had not had much classical education. . . . They rather value meeting us of the old social classes, you know."

At this dig the caustic old lady came startlingly near to winking.

Another caustic character was Dr. Ling, the well-known politician, who with a humorous truculence which owed something to residence in Edinburgh, told how in his youth he and two other boys managed to get to England with the assistance of an old revolutionary in Singapore who reproved them, fed them and finally gave them money. The book is alive with stories of this sort, not the transient sort of talk of anecdote which illustrates nothing beyond the fact that the author has just been to the country, but something dug up out of deep knowledge and long experience. Looking again from the people who come to life in these pages to the problems of which they are the dramatis personæ, one does not perhaps find the Chinese puzzle any easier, but one feels it is far less alarming. People are less alarming than problems. This is the moral of Lady Hosie's book. There are an enormous number of innocent people in the world who, like the Chinese peasant in one of her stories, are very willing to join the army as long as it is strictly understood that they do not have to fight. V. S. P.

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STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UPWARD TREND

Numerous Issues Make New Highs—Copper Shares Strong as Group

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NEW YORK—The bull movement in the stock market made further headway today under active buying of industrial stocks. In the course of the dealings a good number of issues registered new high prices for the year while many others approximated their recent highs.

There was no really weak spot in the list. Trading was well sustained in volume, and at times was sufficiently large to overcrowd the ticker. Despite profit-taking, gains were maintained quite generally.

The market opened irregularly higher and then turned definitely upward as new buying came into the public utility group. It carried American Telephone & Telegraph, American Power & Light, American Water Works, North American and other issues up into new high ground for the year.

The demand for amusement stocks also was active. One block of 10,000 shares of Warner Brother Pictures changed hands at a new high record price for the present stock. On the other hand, so-called pivotal stocks, such as United States Steel common, American Can and General Electric, made little progress.

Copper Shares Strong

Later in the forenoon speculative interest shifted to the copper shares. Anaconda was persistently bought, with the result that it added to its gain of yesterday. Kennecott also developed strength. Buying presumably was based on reviving confidence in the ability of both companies to maintain present dividend rates.

News bearing on the copper industry has changed for the better, more particularly in the fabricating end of the business. Radio was bought in large blocks and advanced to a new high price for the year. The short interest in that stock is said to be large.

As business continues with unfavorable elements rather prominent, the aggressiveness of bulls on the stock exchange becomes more or less of a mystery. Some issues already have advanced to a level where their price ratio is undoubtedly very high, and yet they appear to be actively in demand. In other instances stocks are behind the leaders and are being advanced at the expense of an overextended short interest.

The wheat market was lower in the opening under liquidation inspired by weakness of prices in Liverpool. Deliveries on March contracts were estimated at 4,252,000 bushels, which was considered fairly heavy. Corn was lower with wheat. The cotton market was also heavy.

Foreign exchanges continued to react. The outstanding development was a fresh drop in Far Eastern silver currency to new low record prices, together with the further slump of silver to an unprecedented low level, in response to the duty just levied on silver imports by the Government of India.

In the European division, the feature was a sinking spell in Spanish pesetas to approximately 12½ cents. Sterling was a shade lower at $4.85 3-32, while francs were quiet at their recent low point.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar. 1	Feb.28
145	Aero Und	19	17	17	17
10	Am Cont	19½	19½	19½	19
5110	Am Founds	28⅞	27¾	28½	27⅞
305	Am T&T	242⅝	241¼	241¼	240⅛
2100	Andes Pet	.45	.40	.45	..
700	Arix Com	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
200	Ark Nat	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12¼
58	Bos El	80	80	80	79
40	Bos El 1pf	108	108	108	108
38	Bos & Alb	179	178	178	177
100	B&M A stk	81	81	81	80½
588	B&M pr pf	110	109⅞	110	..
25	Bos Prop	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25¾
10	Cal & Hec	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29½
580	Cit Serv	33⅞	33	33⅞	33¼
100	Chem Nat	23½	23½	23½	..
160	Cr C & Int	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
77	East SS	29½	28¾	29½	30
200	E Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
90	E G&Fuel	32	31¼	31¼	31¾
100	E G&F pf	94½	94½	94½	94
10	E G&F pr pf	78	78	78	76½
5	E Mass pf	42	42	42	..
56	E Mass A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
10	E Mass B	37	37	37	..
315	Edison Elec	260	253	260	253
60	Em Asso	25⅝	25½	25½	25½
220	First Nat S	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛	56
50	Gal Houston	5	5	5	..
40	Galv H pf	16½	16½	16½	..
250	Gen Capital	51	50	51	51
10	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11½	11½	..
1000	Ind Mot	13⅜	13¼	13¼	12
1660	Int Carriers	17	16¼	17	16½
10	Island Crk	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41
4210	Mass Util	10	9	10	9
10	Mergenthal	108¼	108¼	108¼	106¼
20	Nash	51¼	51¼	51¼	50⅞
786	NE Tel rt	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
150	No Butte	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
400	Pocahontas	15¾	15½	15½	15
195	Pub Util	20½	20¾	20½	20¼
2490	Quincy Min	36¾	35¾	36¼	35¾
70	St Mary Ld	25½	25	25	..
50	Sec Inc Equi	5½	5½	5½	..
110	Shawmut	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	..
40	St Web	98½	98¾	98⅛	95½
10	Sull Mach	52	52	52	52
50	Sp Trask	38	38	38	38
5	Swift & Co	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
900	Tower Mfg	2	1¾	2	1¾
200	Trl Cont	16½	16½	16½	..
240	Uni Found	43¾	43	43¼	43¼
20	Uni Shoe	65	64½	64½	65
490	US&E1 Pow	19⅛	19	19⅛	19¾
1495	US&Over	18¼	17½	17¾	17¼
25	Utli Eq	79½	79½	79½	..
11	War Br 1pf	..	54	54	..

BONDS

$1000	Bro Shoe 5½s	95	95	95	..
30000	E Mass 4½s	45	45	45	..
3000	E Mass 5s	50¼	50	50	..
3000	E Mass 6s	60	60	60	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	150¼
1000	PC Poc 7s	107	107	107	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Mar	15.19	15.20	15.15	15.15	15.20	
May	15.50	15.52	15.29	15.29	15.29b	15.51b
July	15.75	15.78	15.56	15.56	15.56b	15.76b
Oct	15.92	15.92	15.65	15.65	15.65b	15.90b
Dec	16.10	16.10	15.83	15.83	15.83	16.16
Jan	16.13	16.13	15.90	15.90	16.16	

Spots 15.10, down 20 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
May	15.09	15.09	14.86b	14.86	15.06	
May	15.32	15.33	15.12	15.12b	15.30	
July	15.55	15.56	15.37	15.38	15.56	
Oct	15.75	15.75	15.55	15.55	15.74b	

Tone at close steady.

b—Bid.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Mar	15.19	15.19	14.96	14.96	15.15	
May	15.37	15.37	15.24	15.24	15.27	15.41
July	15.62	15.62	15.49	15.50	15.67	
Oct	15.85	15.85	15.70	15.70	15.90	

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
March	8.18	8.22	8.16	8.18	8.14	
May	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.24	8.21	
July	8.33	8.34	8.30	8.31	8.28	
Oct	8.41	8.42	8.38	8.39	8.36	
Jan	8.50	8.50	8.47	8.49	8.47	

Spots 8.51, up 2 points. Tone at close, [illegible] and steady. Sales, 3000; (American),

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $415,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $415,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low		Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 1	Last Feb.28
				—H—					
17½	12⅝	..		Hahn Dpt St	500	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅝
121	100½	7		Hanna 1pf	70	121	120	120	..
90¼	85			Hanna pf n	50	89½	89½	89½	90
20	13¾	1.20		Hartman B	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
6⅞	6⅜	8a		Hayes Body	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
87⅛	70	5		Hershey Ch	1400	87¼	84¾	84¾	84½
90½	83½	5		Hershey pf	1600	90⅜	90	90⅜	89⅞
105¼	104¼	6		Hershey ppf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
25¼	15	..		Hoe & Co	1000	24½	24	24½	24¾
12⅝	7	..		Hollander	300	9	7⅞	9	8
29	19	2		Houdaille B	1100	25½	25⅛	25⅜	25½
70½	52¼	..		Houston Oil	3800	68¾	67	67¼	67¾
41⅞	35¾	4%		Howe Sound	300	39½	39½	39½	39
51⅝	46⅜	3½		Hud Man	600	48¾	47	48¾	48¾
62⅜	53⅞	5		Hudson Mot	2200	56½	56	56⅛	55⅝
24¾	20¼	2%		Hupp Motors	1400	21⅝	21½	21½	21¾
				—I—					
75	73⅛	4		Ill Cen LL	40	74	74	75	75
23½	20¼	2		Ind Oil & G	900	21⅝	21¼	21½	21⅜
14	..			Indian Mot	20500	14	13¼	13⅜	12¾
75¾	30	7		Indian M pf	400	75¾	75	75¾	73
23¾	17¾	..		Indian Refin	1400	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
175	154	4%		Ingersoll R	100	171	171	171	..
30⅞	26¼	4		Inspiration	1700	29¾	28⅝	29	29⅜
16¼	13¼	.60		Insur Sh	200	16	15⅝	16	16
34	20⅜	..		Interboro RT	4500	28⅜	26¼	27½	30⅛
6⅞	4¼	..		Intercon Rub	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
7⅛	4½	..		Int Agri	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
177¾	152½	6%		Int Business	300	174¾	173¾	174¾	174⅞
7⅞	5	..		Int Combus	2500	8	7¾	8	7¾
56¾	30	..		Int Comb pf	800	56⅝	53¼	56⅝	..
95⅞	78⅜	2½		Int Harv	3200	94½	93⅜	93⅞	93½
143⅞	140½	7		Int Harv pf	100	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝	142½
45½	21⅛	2h		Int Hyd El	14800	45	44⅛	44¾	43½
81	65½	4		Int Match pf	700	78¼	77⅝	78	78½
40½	31⅜	1		Int Nickel	58400	40⅜	39⅜	40¼	39½
30¾	26	2.40		Int P&P A	400	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28¼
19⅞	15¼	..		Int P&P B	200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18
15¾	12⅛	..		Int P&P pf	1900	14⅞	14½	14½	14¼
82	79⅛	7		Int P&P pf	200	81	81	81	81
53	46¼	3		Int Print Ink	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	51⅛
32½	29⅛	..		Int Rys	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
77	69	6		Int Salt	240	73¾	73½	73½	74
119	102½	6		Int Silver	200	105⅞	105	105⅞	105
75	62⅜	2		Int Tel & T	13900	70⅛	68⅞	69⅛	68¾
28¾	24	1		Interlake	100	25⅛	25	25	..
40	30	2		Inter Dep St	100	32	32	32	..
29	19	2		Inv Equ	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
105	105	6		Island Cr pf	10	105	105	105	..
				—J—					
54	43	3		Jewel Tea	200	51⅞	51	51⅞	50½
148⅜	117	3		Johns Man	3600	139	137¼	139	137⅝
122	118¼	7		Johns Man pf	70	120	120	120	120
120⅞	118½	7		Jones&L pf	30	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120
4½	2	..		Jordan Mot	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
				—K—					
13½	12	1.02		Karstad tf	400	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12
41½	34	5		Kayser	1500	37¾	37⅛	37	37¼
5¾	3⅛	..		Kelly Spring	1100	4¼	4½	4½	4½
31¾	22⅛	2		Kelsey Wh	300	30	30	30	29¼
14½	7½	..		Kelvinator	15500	15	14⅛	14⅞	14⅜
62¾	55	5		Kennecott	10300	59½	58	59	57⅞
91	86⅛	8		Kingsey pf	40	90	89	90	89½
4¼	1¾	..		Kofster Rad	900	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
49¼	38⅛	1½		Kraft Cheese	5500	48	47	48	47½
107	98	6.50		Kraft Ch pf	1300	107	104½	107	105
106¾	105⅜	1.60		Kresge	700	31⅜	31¼	31½	31⅜
70	61¼	1%		Kress Co	100	63¼	63¼	63⅛	63½
31	23¾	1.34		Kreuger Toll	4400	29⅜	29½	29⅝	29¾
48⅛	37	1§		Kroger	3300	38¾	38½	38¾	39
				—L—					
237	200	10		Laclede Gas	100	237	237	237	..
22½	21¼	..		Large Oil	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
15	12	..		Leh V Coal	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
27½	19¾	1		Libbey Ow	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
49¼	35⅞	..		Lima Loco	600	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	45½
65¾	52¾	4%		Liuid Car	1400	65¾	65¼	65½	65⅝
70⅜	42⅛	3%		Loews Inc	2100	70⅜	69½	69⅞	69⅞
100¼	87¾	6½		Loews pf ww	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅛
6⅝	3½	..		Loft Inc	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
64¼	50½	2.60		Looss Sheffles	400	62	61¾	61½	61¾
46½	38¼	1¾		Lou G&E A	20000	46½	45	46	44⅝
138	128	7		Louis & N	200	134	134	134	..
44¾	32⅝	2		Ludlum Stl	6600	44	42¾	43⅞	42⅝
				—M—					
38	35	2		McGraw Hill	100	38	38	38	38
73⅞	61	4%		McKeesport	8300	73⅞	70½	73⅛	69¾
24¼	14½	1a		McLellan	300	15½	15¼	15¼	..
84⅞	70	6		Mack Trucks	800	81¾	81½	81½	81½
159¼	137½	2%		Macy	200	152¼	152	152	152⅝
34	25⅞	..		Man El Sup	2600	34	33⅛	34	33
64	51¼	7		Man Elv gtd	50	64	64	64	65
39	30¼	2½		Manl Ely mg	700	35½	33	35½	35⅞
24⅝	20⅞	2		Man Shirt	100	22½	22½	22½	..
47½	39⅞	2%		Marlin Rock	100	54½	54½	54½	155
27¾	20	4		Marmon	400	24	23½	24	24
46¾	37½	..		Math Alkali	6500	43⅞	43⅞	44⅜	43¼
61⅜	49	2§		May Dept S	100	55	55	55	55¾
34⅞	29¼	3		Maytag pf ww	100	34	34	34	33¼
22	15⅛	..		Mex Seabd	7300	21⅛	20¼	20¼	21
23⅞	19¾	..		Miami Cop	14200	30⅜	30¼	30⅞	30
74¾	53	2½		Mich Steel	1600	68⅛	68⅛	68¼	68½
1¾	.1	..		Mid States ct	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
53	37	8		Midland	17500	52½	49½	49⅞	53
110	90	..		Midland 1pf	1400	109½	106	108	110
4¾	3⅞	..		Miller Rub	300	4¼	4¼	4½	..
22½	12⅛	..		Min Moline	16500	22⅞	21¼	22⅛	21¾
87	72	6.50		M Moline pf	100	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅞
58½	46⅜	..		Mo K&T	11500	53¾	53½	53½	53⅝
93	87	..		Mo Pac	400	91	91	91	91
141	134	5		Mo Pac pf	100	139	139	139	139
40	36	3		Mohawk	5500	33⅞	32⅜	32⅝	33
49⅞	38⅝	3		Mont Ward	21500	45⅛	44⅜	44⅞	44⅞
12½	7¾	..		Moon Mot	6000	12⅛	11½	12	12¼
85	81¾	3.87½		Morris Es	30	83	83	83	..
2	1¾	.40		Mother Lode	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
7⅝	4⅛	..		Mot Met G&E	400	6¼	6	6⅛	6
20	12⅞	..		Mullins Body	1800	18	17	18	18¼
24¼	18	3§		Murray Body	2500	21⅞	21	21	22
				—N—					
58½	50⅝	6		Nash Mot	1900	51⅜	51	51⅛	58⅜
24⅝	18⅝	1½		*Nat Acme	400	24⅜	24½	24½	24⅝
20½	11	..		Nat Air Tr	1100	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
15⅞	9⅝	1%		Nat Bellas H	11500	12½	11¾	12¼	11⅜
214½	177	6		Nat Bisc	100	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¼
87	71	..		Nat Bisc n wi	1500	84⅛	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
83½	72¾	3%		Nat Cash R	6500	74½	73⅝	73¾	74⅛
52½	45¼	2§		Nat Dairy	7200	51⅜	50¼	51¼	50⅝
24½	20	2		Nat Dept Sto	400	24	24	24	24⅜
39½	29	..		Nat Distil	100	36¼	36¼	36¾	37¾
33½	27½	2		Nat Enam	1400	33½	32⅞	32⅞	32
189½	137	5		Nat Lead	100	189	180	180	179
141	138½	7		Nat Lead pf A	10	139	139	139	..
42⅜	32	1		Nat Pw & Lt	5500	41⅜	41	41⅜	41¼
122	102	5%		Nat Supply	100	110	110	110	113½
4½	1¾	..		Nat Radiat	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
92¾	75	5		Nat Surety	6500	86¾	86	86	85
41⅞	35½	2		Nat Tea	900	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	37
32⅜	27⅛	3		Nev Cons	11400	29⅛	28⅞	29¼	28⅝
57	40	3		Newton Steel	3000	53¾	52¼	53¼	52
194¾	167	8		NY Central	1500	184	183½	184	183½
327	180	5		NY & Harlem	10	270	270	270	270
123½	108⅝	6		NY NH&H	5200	122⅞	122	122⅜	122⅝
128½	122	7		NY NH&H pf	300	128½	128½	128½	..
112	110	7		NY & Queens	10	112	112	112	112
33¾	16¾	2.50		Norf South	400	32	31½	32	31½
119	93⅜	10a		No Am	16200	119½	116¼	119	116¼
102⅜	100¾	6		No Am Ed pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
51¾	37	3.41		No Ger Lloyd	1400	50½	49½	50¼	..
96⅜	82	5		No Pac cts	400	91	90¾	90¾	91
94⅝	84	5		No Pac	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
				—O—					
11⅝	9½	..		Ollwell	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
23⅜	13⅞	..		Oliver Farm	1400	25	22⅞	25	23⅛
81½	70	6		Oliver pnf	300	79¼	79	79	79
42⅜	31½	3		Oliver cv pf	2500	42	41	42	40
5¾	2¾	..		Omnibus	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
36	30½	2½		Otis Steel	100	34	34	34	..
60⅞	52¼	4%		Owens Bot	100	60½	60½	60½	..
				—P—					
64⅞	52⅛	2		Pac Gas	12200	64¼	63½	63¾	62½
95⅞	72	3		Pac Lighting	2400	95⅞	90⅝	93⅜	90
11¾	7	..		Pac Oil	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
142½	116½	6		Pac Tel&Tel pf	10	139	139	139	139
19¾	15⅜	1		Packard M	21400	19⅛	18⅞	19	19
60¼	50½	..		Pan-Am B	1400	53	52½	53	52½
5⅞	4⅛	..		Panhandle	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
68⅞	48⅜	4		Paramount	16400	69¾	68⅝	68⅞	69½
29	25	3		Park & Tilf	300	27⅞	26	27¾	25¾
3¼	2⅛	.80		Park Utah	400	3¼	3	3¼	..
24⅝	21⅛	1½		Parmalee Tr	1700	25⅜	24¾	25½	24⅝
4⅜	2¾	..		Pathe Exch	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8¾	5	..		Pathe Ex A	200	7½	7½	7⅞	7¾
14	6⅛	..		Peerless Mot	300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
37¾	26⅝	1		Penick & F	1400	37¾	37	37¾	36½
64⅞	61⅛	..		Penic Dix C	600	72	72	72	72
85⅜	72⅛	4		Penn RR	17200	82½	82	82¼	82¼
12½	7⅝	..		Penn Seaboard	300	9	8½	8½	8½
22⅞	17⅝	5%		Peoples Gas	6600	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21¾
37¼	27⅞	3		Pere Marq	1100	37¼	37	37	37
131	112⅛	4%		Pet Corp	500	127	126¼	126¾	127¼
				—Q—					
221⅞	175¾	5%		Quaker Oats	5300	219⅞	216½	219½	216¼
37¼	27⅞	3		Quaker Oats pf	300	35	34¾	35	34½
62	41	6½		Quincy	100	56	56	56	56
105	81	6		Radio	2700	103½	101½	101½	102¼
85⅜	62	5		Radio pf A	3900	81¾	81	81¼	81½
68⅝	49¼	1		Radio pf B	1100	68⅞	67⅜	68⅛	67
79¼	69¾	5		Radio Keith	200	75⅞	75½	75⅞	75⅝
5	4	..		Radio Orpheum	100	4	4	4	..
57¾	39¼	1%		Ray O Vac	1100	41⅝	40¾	41¼	41⅜
99⅛	94⅜	5		Real Silk H	2700	98¾	97¼	98	98
10¾	6	..		Reis & Co	100	8	8	8	8
39⅛	25⅜	.50		Rem Rand	10200	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	37¾
98⅞	92	7		Rem Rd 1pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
14⅜	10⅜	.80		Reo Motors	2800	14	13¼	14	13⅜
8¾	6⅞	4		Repub Stl	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
114½	107	7		Repub Stl pf	600	114½	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜
79	73⅛	..		Repub Stl cts	200	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
30	23	..		Revere C&B	800	25½	24	25½	26¾
7½	4	..		Reynolds	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
26½	22¼	2		Richfield Oil	300	24¼	24	24¼	24
19½	16½	2§		Rio Grande O	100	19	19	19	19¼
47½	37⅞	2.20		Rossia Ins	16100	47½	46½	47½	45
54⅝	49¼	3.21		Royal Dutch	2700	50	49⅝	50	50⅛
				—S—					
122⅜	96½	5		Safeway	1400	99½	98⅛	99	99⅝
99⅞	96	6		Safew 6%	50	98	98	98	..
52¼	48½	2%		St Joseph	200	55¼	55¼	55¼	54½
114⅜	107⅝	8		StL & SF	300	109	109	109	..
95¼	92	6		StL & SF pf	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95
31⅝	24½	2		Savage Arms	600	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	26½
100⅝	82½	4a		Sears Roe	1300	90½	89½	90½	90⅜
10⅜	7⅞	..		Servel	5100	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	8¼
48⅜	31⅜	1%		Shattuck	1000	44½	43⅞	44½	44
28⅝	21	1.40		Shell Union	1100	21⅝	21	21½	21½
14¾	8⅝	..		Shubert Th	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
94⅞	62½	3§		Simmons	5600	64⅜	63	63¼	63½
25⅞	18⅝	3		Sinclair	4900	24¼	24⅛	24½	24¼
32¼	28⅞	2		Skelly Oil	600	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
36¾	23⅜	..		Snider pf	300	35¾	35⅜	33¾	35¾
65⅜	56⅛	2		So Calif Ed	4400	62⅜	61	61⅞	61½
3⅜	3⅛	..		Spn Calif Ed R E	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
7¼	3½	..		So Dairies B	100	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
127	118¼	6		So Pacific	100	123½	123½	123½	123
30¾	24⅜	2%		So P R Sug	300	25	2	25	24⅝
136¾	128	8		So Railway	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	98½
112½	90	4		So Ry M & O	100	112½	112½	112½	..
96	92	6		Spang Ch pf	20	95½	95⅜	95½	..
10¼	6	..		Spear & Co	530	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½
23	20⅞	1.60		Spicer Mfg	100	21	21	21	21½
26½	21½	..		Spicer Co	200	31½	31½	31

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Outlook Still Uncertain—Drop in Commodity Prices

Factors making for uncertainty are still present in the business situation in the United States.

Breaks in wheat prices have been a feature of the week's trade news, accentuating the problem arising from the general decline in commodity markets. The effect of a long continuance of this decline, of course, would be to aggravate unemployment and reduce wages, although, for the moment, employees receiving fixed salaries benefit by lower prices.

Steel production is holding up well despite somewhat restricted purchasing by the automobile industry. Most of the buying is being done by railroads. In the Chicago district the market is active, with deliveries on a two to six weeks' basis, and with orders for immediate delivery becoming more difficult to fill.

Activity in textile markets continues fairly satisfactory, and a better tone prevails in the leather trade, although buyers are still hesitant.

That manufacturers expect an improvement in industry is indicated in the unusually large amount of inquiries in the machine tool market. Actual purchasing, however, is uneven for the present.

Financing and Trade Volume

Financing by bonds this week totaled $62,981,000 compared with $64,952,000 last week and $18,718,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Bank clearings amounted to $8,895,400,000 this week, a drop of 19.8 per cent compared with the similar period of 1929.

Trade volume during the week ended Feb. 22 as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was greater than during the preceding week but showed a decline as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The wholesale price index registered a further decline during the week, being lower also than in the like period a year ago.

Car loadings during the latest reported week gained over the preceding week but were of less volume than during the similar period of 1929.

South American Reports

ARGENTINE—While February has been a month unfavorable to trade generally, some lines of Argentine business improved moderately in this period. Construction work continues active, with public building programs an important factor. Imports of construction material are near normal levels, according to cable reports to the United States Commerce Department.

The decline in the peso has resulted in an upswing in commodity prices. Credit is tighter.

Sales of small industrial tools and equipment are on the increase. General sales in city areas are reported fair, but in the interior are spotty.

BOLIVIA—With the situation in the tin-mining industry affecting business in Bolivia, sentiment there is not particularly cheerful. Leading business men see little to encourage expectations of a revival in trade, while conditions in the tin industry remain as at present.

CHILE—Seasonal dullness prevails in most merchandising lines in Santiago, but importation by merchants has increased. In the area south of Santiago all sales lines are active.

Manufacturing is still affected by the slowing up of production, due to accumulating stocks. Commercial paper rates are higher.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been inclined to seek a higher price level this week, although some groups, such as the food and oil shares, failed to benefit from the improving sentiment reflected on other sections of the list. Utilities and aviation issues were in good demand, and a moderately good tone developed in motor stocks. Periodic unsettlement was caused by the sharp declines registered in commodity markets.

Sentiment at London is uncertain, and unresponsive to encouraging opinions expressed by British business leaders. The stock market continues quiet.

Trading on the Paris Bourse has been quiet during a week of political uncertainty, but with no important price changes resulting from Cabinet crises. The tone of the market was improving as the week came to a close.

Quiet prevailed during most of the week on the Berlin Boerse also. A tendency toward higher prices developed late in the week, but was followed by a decline Friday. Unfavorable reports by the United Steel Works and reluctance of investors to purchase securities before knowing the outcome of the Reichstag's debate on the Young plan, were factors restraining stock market activity.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales:	High	Low	Feb.28	Feb.27
1300 Acme Steel	74	70	73	73
100 Am Equities	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
100 Am Radio & T.	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
1550 Art Metal Wks.	23¾	23¼	23½	23¾
1450 As Tel Util.....	29¾	28¾	29¼	29½
1000 Atlas Stores	25¾	23¾	25	24½
30 Baxter Laund	9½	9½	9½	9½
3200 Brown Fence .	25¾	24¾	25⅜	25½
2700 Burnham Trad.	36¼	35	36	35
450 Butler Bros ...	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
350 Ceco Mfg	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅜
1850 Cent P Ser A...	39	38½	39	39
2700 Cent & SW Ut.	28⅞	28	28½	28¼
10800 Chicago Corp ...	14⅜	13¾	14¼	14
1200 Chi Corp pf.....	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39¾
350 Chicago Inves ..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Common Edison	274	274	274	275
21100 Com'l Chgo	67½	65⅜	67⅞	65¾
14800 Cord Corp	12½	11⅜	12⅛	11¾
500 El House Ut.	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
1100 Gleaner C Har..	32	31¾	32	31¾
50 Grt Lakes Air ..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200 Hormell & Co ...	32¾	31	32¾	32
4000 Inland Util	26½	25½	26⅛	25¾
1750 Insull Ut Inv ..	68	67⅝	67¾	68
150 Ins Ut Inv 2d ..	94	94	94	94
2250 Kalamazoo Stov	67	65	65½	66½
50 Kellogg Switch.	5	5	5	5
100 Keystone Steel..	18½	18½	18½	18½
3650 Libby, McNeil ..	20⅛	20	20	20⅜
950 Manh Dearborn	36⅝	36½	36¾	36¾
50 Mer & Mfr A ..	26	26	26	26
36700 Mid Utilities.....	33¼	32½	33	33
250 Mid Ut pf.....	103	103	103	103
1400 Mo-Kan Pipe....	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	23¼
1200 Morgan Lith.....	18⅞	17½	18	18⅛
200 Nat Sec Inv.....	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
300 No Am Car.....	38½	37½	38½	37¼
850 N A Lt & Pwr..	70	70	70	70
50 Pac Pub Serv A.	37	37	37	37½
200 Q R S DeVry...	17	16½	17	16⅞
100 Rollins Hos pf...	43	43	43	43
200 Ross Gear.....	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	36
100 Sangamo Elec...	37	37	37	36½
1850 Seab Ut Shares.	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
150 Stand Dredge ..	25¾	25	25⅜	25⅜
100 St Dredge cv pf	27¾	27⅝	27¾	27¾
100 Steinite Radio.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1400 Swift & Co.....	32	32½	32½	32¾
250 Swift Int'l	32¾	32½	32¾	32¾
550 Unit C Am pf...	15¾	15¼	15¾	15½
100 U S Gypsum	45	45	45	45½
8500 Util & Ind	22⅜	21½	22¼	22¼
750 Ut & Ind pf..	27⅜	26¾	27¼	27¼
200 Vortex Mfg ...	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
250 Vortex Mfg A ..	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
6200 Winton Engine..	53¼	51½	53	51¼

Stock sales today, 315,000.

N. Y. BONDS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	91	91
Alleghany 5s '44	102	101¾
Alleghany 5s '49	102	101⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37.....	100½	100¼
Alleghany Val 4s	83¾	83¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41.....	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33.....	99⅞	99⅞
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49.....	103	102⅝
Am Inter 5½s cv '49.....	95¼	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42.....	74	74
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅜	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '77.....	103½	103¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39.....	161⅞	160¼
Am T & T col 5s '46.....	103¾	103¼
Am T & T 1965	101¾	101½
Am T & T sf 5s '60..	102½	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43.....	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34.....	100½	100¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75.....	106	106
Anglo-Chile 7s '45.....	90	90
Armour & Co 4½s '39.....	88½	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '43.....	82½	81⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95.....	93	92¾
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63.....	85¾	85¾
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	104	104
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52..	91⅞	91⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48.....	92½	92¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41.....	93	93
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59.....	85½	84¾
B&O cv 4½s '33.....	99⅜	99¼
B&O rfg 5s '95.....	102⅜	102¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div.....	102¾	102¾
BO 1st 5s ct '48.....	103½	103½
B&O rfg 6s '95.....	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36.....	101½	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67.....	98	97¾
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55....	81⅞	81⅞
Broadway Cn	38½	38½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49.....	104½	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68.....	97½	97½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45.....	105	105
Buff R & P 4½s '57.....	92⅝	92½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60.....	100	100
By Products 5½s C	101	100½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39.....	96¼	96¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38.....	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54.....	93½	93½
Can Nat Rty 4½s '57.....	93⅞	93⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s.....	102	102
Can North 4s	92⅜	92⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46.....	114⅛	114⅛
Can North sf 7s '40.....	84½	84⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44.....	101⅞	101⅞
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38.....	101	101
Cen of Ga con 5s '45.....	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59.....	99¾	99⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47.....	100¼	100
Ches & O con 5s '39.....	102¾	102¾
Ches & O 4½s B.....	94⅞	94¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct.....	64	63⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51.....	73	73
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82.....	103	103
Chi Gt West 4s '59.....	65¼	64¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000.....	72⅝	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75.....	93	92¼
Chi & Nw gen 4s '97.....	89	89
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87.....	99¾	99⅝
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33.....	101⅛	101⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30.....	100½	100½
Chi Rl&P rfg 4s '34..	96⅞	96⅝
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30.....	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62.....	104⅞	104⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95⅛
Clee CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	100
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100	100
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104	104
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103½	103½
Colonial Oil 6s	81	81
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98⅞	98⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	100
Commercial Credit 5½s '35 ...	97	97
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87	86½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '20	61	61
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Con Ry Lt & P 4½s sta	94	94
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80¼	79¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	95	95
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	99¼	99¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¼	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¾	105¾
Detroit Ed 6s '62	103	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40.....	94⅜	94¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67.....	98⅜	98¾
Erie 1st con 7s '20.....	101	101
Fed Let & Trac 5s '42 sta.....	95½	95½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41.....	82⅛	82⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74.....	56	55¼
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31..	100¼	100¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37.....	102¾	102¾
Gen Inv 5s.....	84	84
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39.....	97	97
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49.....	103⅜	103
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47.....	106½	106½
Goodyear 5s '57.....	92½	92
Gould Coupler 6s '40.....	72	72
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36.....	104¾	104¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D.....	96	96
Great Northern 7s '36 A.....	110½	110½
Hudson Coal 5s '62.....	72	71¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57.....	95¼	95¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32.....	101⅞	101¾
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '35.....	85¼	85
Ill Cen 4s '55.....	89	88⅜
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55.....	91¾	91¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66.....	98¾	98¾
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63.....	95⅝	95Z3⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40.....	98¾	98⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46.....	70	69¼
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65.....	100⅜	100⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78.....	92⅞	92⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47.....	98	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66.....	65⅞	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66.....	65½	64½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32.....	89	89
Int Ag col 5s sta '32.....	73¾	73¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52.....	104	104
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41.....	97½	97½
Int Paper 6s '55	87	87
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39.....	121¼	120½
Int Tel & Tel 5s.....	96⅛	96⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52.....	104	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50.....	76½	76½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60.....	88¾	88¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50.....	100¼	100¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34.....	101⅛	101
Laclede Gas 5s* '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54.....	82	82
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003.....	97	97
Lehigh Val 5s 2003.....	107	107
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54.....	103	103
Lehigh Val Term 5s.....	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	114¾	114¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war.....	97½	96⅞
Long Island rfg 4s '49.....	89⅞	88¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52.....	100¾	100¾
L&N 4s reg	94½	94½
L&N uni 4s '40.....	94¼	94¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003.....	97	97
L&N 4*s w i.....	96	96
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B.....	104½	104½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40.....	92½	92
Met Edison rfg 5s '53.....	102⅝	102⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36.....	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31.....	99	99
Mil Sparta 4s	90⅜	90⅜
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd.....	98½	98½
Min St & SSM 6½s '31.....	100	100
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67.....	105	105
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62.....	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75.....	75⅜	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77.....	99⅝	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78.....	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49.....	110	109
Montana Power rfg 5s '43.....	101	101
Montana Power deb 5s.....	99½	99½
Morris & Essex 4½s.....	96⅜	96⅜
Morris & Essex 5s.....	103½	103½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51.....	56	55½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48.....	97⅞	97½
N O T & M inc 5s '35 C.....	96¾	96¾
N O T & M 5s B '54.....	94⅝	94⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54.....	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97.....	79	79
NYC&HR deb 4s '34.....	97⅝	97⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013.....	106¼	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37.....	94⅞	94⅞
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78.....	95	94¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A.....	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102⅛
N Y Dock 4s '51.....	80⅝	80⅝
N Y GELH&P pur m 4s '49.....	93⅛	93⅛
N Y H NH&H nc deb 3½s '54.....	77⅛	77⅛
N H NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79	79
N Y NH&H 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
N Y Ont &W rfg 4s '92.....	55½	55½
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62.....	22	22
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39.....	99⅝	99⅝
N Y Tel deb 6s '49.....	110⅝	110¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32.....	102¼	102¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61.....	69¼	69¼
Norf & W con 4s '96.....	91¼	91¼
Norf & W 6s	100⅜	100⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s A '57.....	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63.....	101¾	101⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47.....	99⅜	98½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047.....	86	86
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97.....	88⅝	88⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047.....	112¼	112¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41.....	101¼	101¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41.....	104⅞	104⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47.....	112	112
Ohio Pub Ser 5s A '51.....	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42.....	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52.....	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34.....	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47.....	100⅜	100⅜
Parmless Trans 6s '44.....	84½	82¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41.....	80⅝	80⅝
Penn R R 4½s '63.....	98¾	98¾
Penn R R 5s '64.....	103¼	103¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36.....	108⅞	107⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30.....	100	100
Philips Pet 5½s '39.....	91¾	91½
Phil Co 5s '67	98¾	98⅝
Pitts & Da 4½s A	96	96
Pitts & Da 4½s B	93⅝	93⅝
Pitts C&St L 5s '73	87	87
Phil & Read C & I 5s '49	97	96½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	103½
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	106½	106⅛
Pitts C C&St L 4½s	98¾	98¾
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	104½	104½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¼	98¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	94
Pub Svc E & G 7Os	96	96
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	96¾	96¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww ..	97	97
Rio G & W col 4s '49	83⅞	83⅞
Richfield Oil 6s	93½	93½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¼	107
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	97⅞	97⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	89½	89¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90¼
St L S W con 4s '32	86	86
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95½	95⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	59
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	73⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	93
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91⅞	91⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101	100¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¾	95¾
Smith A/O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¾	102¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅜	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	94¾	94¾

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Apply the Test of Time to Your Investments

Date of Issue Series		Issue Price	Present Value	Annual Dividend
E	(1908)	$100.00	$209.26	$21.00
G	(1909)	100.00	194.40	19.00
I	(1910)	100.00	188.85	18.00
K	(1911)	100.00	169.82	16.00
M	(1912)	100.00	152.66	14.00
O	(1913)	100.00	166.78	15.00
Q	(1914)	100.00	156.23	14.00
S	(1915)	100.00	172.10	16.00
U	(1916)	100.00	154.29	13.00
W	(1917)	100.00	140.40	12.00
Y	(1918)	100.00	152.12	14.00
AA	(1919)	100.00	140.69	12.00
CC	(1920)	100.00	154.59	14.00
EE	(1921)	100.00	171.32	16.00
GG	(1922)	100.00	152.80	14.00
I I	(1923)	100.00	145.06	13.00
KK	(1924)	100.00	148.89	13.00
MM	(1925)	100.00	123.52	10.00
OO	(1926)	100.00	114.98	9.00
RR	(1927)	100.00	100.13	7.00
TT	(1928)	100.00	84.43	6.00
VV	(1929)	100.00	105.67	6.00

Shares may be subscribed for or withdrawn at any time.

THE ALEXANDER FUND

Apply for Booklet

Land Title Building — Philadelphia, Pa.

American Bank Note Co. Has Best Earnings In History

Leading Factor Benefits From Activity in Securities—Excellent Financial Status—Liberal Dividend Disbursements

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 53

When an investor places his money in an outstanding company of its particular field, a concern with a long history of successful operation as well as excellent prospects, whose earnings especially in recent years have shown substantial gains, and whose management has not only succeeded in maintaining consistently a large working capital but has paid out liberal dividends, then he may feel that his funds are being employed with better than ordinary prospects for profitable returns. Such a description could well be applied to the American Bank Note Co.

The present company was organized in 1906, succeeding other companies whose operations had run back to a period prior to the Civil War, under the name of United Bank Note Corporation, the name being changed to its present title in 1911, at which time it took over all the assets of the old American Bank Note Co., the International Bank Note Co. and Western Bank Note & Engraving Co. of Chicago.

It owns a majority of the preference shares and all of the common shares of Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., of England, and the entire paid-up capital, $2,500,000, of the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd. This latter company has contracts with the Dominion Government and with chartered banks for the printing of bank notes, Dominion notes, revenue and postage stamps.

Premier Place in Industry

American Bank Note Company is the largest and most prominent concern of its kind in America, enjoying by far the greater part of the business of engraving and printing of corporation securities in United States, as well as handling much of the British and Canadian work.

It has a big volume of business in paper currency, postage and revenue stamps, as well as in lithographic work, and is making paper money for 40 or more countries throughout the world.

The company's main plant is located in Bronx, New York City, the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the world. Other large buildings are owned in Philadelphia, Chicago and Ottawa. A plant for the handling of rush orders is maintained at 70-72-74 Broad Street, New York City, which is in the heart of the Wall Street district. This plant was enlarged last year, and supplies day and night service.

Increasing business of American Bank Note Company hinges to some extent upon the increase in the capitalization of American corporations, upon new financing with bonds and upon growing lists of stockholders.

The certificate business is lucrative, but there is even greater profit in the making of bond certificates because so much more work is necessary to prepare and engrave the bonds. And with each bond there are attached engraved coupons which run for the life of the security.

Whenever temporary certificates are issued to stockholders, a stock split is made or a stock dividend declared, a merger consummated, or whenever an outright purchase of a security occurs, whether common stock, preferred stock, scrip or bonds, it means potential business for American Bank Note. More than that, any big change in the security mart adds to the company's income, as illustrated by the big increase in reprint orders for stock certificates which followed the recent market crash as investors everywhere took up their stocks.

There was an unusually big gain in the number of bona fide investors in the big corporations of the country in the last two months of 1929. American Bank Note itself added more than 800 names to its stockholders' list since the slump.

Financial Position Strong

The financial position of the company is exceptionally strong. It has no funded debt and there are only 89,913 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock ahead of the 652,773 shares of $10 par common stock. As of Dec. 31, 1929, current assets stood at $9,100,756, against current liabilities of $2,282,025, leaving working capital of $6,818,731. This compared with working capital at the end of 1928 of $5,745,177 and of $6,470,266 in 1927.

In the last three years the treasury position has grown steadily stronger. As of Dec. 31, 1929, cash, call loans and government securities stood at $4,698,987, which compares with $4,517,259 at the end of 1928 and with $4,058,825 at the end of 1927.

The strength of the company's situation is plainly seen when it is noted that working capital amounts to nearly one-third of the total assets.

Earnings have shown steady gains, net profits for 1929 being the largest in its history and marking the fifth consecutive year in which net income has made a new high record. The earnings statement for last year, made public this week, shows net after all charges and subsidiary dividends of $3,380,591, equal after preferred dividends to $4.81 a share on 651,856 shares of common stock. This compares with $2,767,373, or $4.21 a share, on 593,430 common shares in 1928, $2,443,413 in 1927, or $3.66 a share, on the common in 1926 and $1,980,775, or $3.46 a share, in 1925.

The annual report published this week states that all branches have shown increased volume in 1929, the largest growth being in domestic business, due to split-up and reprint orders for certificates. The company is engaged at present in making designs for several kinds of revenue and postage stamps and bank notes for foreign countries. President Daniel E. Woodhull says that he is again optimistic for a successful year in 1930.

Liberal Dividends

The company has been liberal in its treatment of junior shareholders. Stock dividends were paid as follows: 10 per cent in 1922; 20 per cent in 1927, and 10 per cent in December, 1929. On the $50 par stock cash dividends were paid as follows: $15 in 1922; $9.75 in 1923, $12.50 in 1924 and the equivalent of $10 in 1925. In 1926 on the $10 par stock five new shares being issued for one old, there was paid $2.70; in 1927 $3; in 1928 $3 and in 1929 $3.

The common has been on a regular basis of $2 annually in the last three years, but each year an extra of $1 has been paid. Thus the company made a record distribution last year.

The accompanying table shows that in the 10 years ended Dec. 31, 1928, the company had net earnings of $24,710,776, paid out $2,697,390 in preferred dividends, and $11,591,872 in common dividends, leaving a surplus in that period of $10,421,514. Deductions from surplus brought that figure down to $7,754,424 as of Dec. 31, 1929.

	Net profits	Pref. dividends	Com. dividends	Surplus
1929	$4,020,901	$269,739	$1,780,290	$1,970,872
1928	3,246,935	269,739	1,730,261	1,166,935
1927	2,794,869	269,739	1,483,575	1,041,555
1926	2,240,579	269,739	1,335,218	635,622
1925	1,752,014	269,739	989,050	493,225
1924	2,168,935	269,739	1,216,312	682,884
1923	2,102,552	269,739	964,101	868,712
1922	1,867,701	269,739	1,348,710	249,252
1921	1,766,616	269,739	359,656	1,137,251
1920	2,779,734	269,739	314,699	2,195,206
	24,710,776	2,697,390	11,591,872	10,421,514

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET, WITH PRICES EASY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER—The local cloth market has been quiet throughout the week. Sales fell considerably below production.

In so far as reported the bulk of the week's business has been confined to wide odds of print yarn construction, 36-inch styles and marquisettes with small trades in both plain and combed sateens. Plain sateens still hold firm at from 10⅛ to 10¼ for 4.37s and from 9⅛ to 9¼ for 4.70s.

The fine goods division reports that some interest has been shown in broadcloths, voiles and twills.

Prices have shown a weakness tendency with the continued weakness of the cotton market.

Regular print cloth styles are quoted as follows: 38½-inch, 64x60, 7¼c; 39-inch, 56x44, 6½c; 27-inch, 64x60, 5¼c, 27-inch, 56x52, 4⅞c; 25-inch, 40x32, 2⅞c.

PIRELLI COMPANY'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Cable advices received by the National City Company state directors of Pirelli Company declared a dividend for 1929 of 12 per cent, equal to about $3.14 per American share. Dividend will be payable toward the end of March and subject to the approval of stockholders at the annual meeting scheduled for March 19. Previous dividend was 11 per cent, equal to $2.88 per American share. Net profits of the parent company for 1929 amounted to 27,500,000 lire, compared with 21,500,000 lire for 1928.

AUSTIN MOTOR DIVIDEND

LONDON—Austin Motor Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of 20 per cent on the common shares, first payment since 1919. On preferred ordinary which was issued in 1920, a dividend of 20 per cent also was declared, this being the first payment on this class of shades. The company also is paying all arrears in dividends on preference shares up to Dec. 31, unpaid for three and a half years.

ACQUIRES FIDELITY TRUST

BUFFALO—Marine Midland Corporation has acquired controlling interest in stock of the Fidelity Trust Company of New York on a basis of 1¾ shares of Marine Midland for each share of Fidelity Trust.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money 3½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent; three months 3 7-16 per cent.

Where Corporate Permanence Is A Definite Advantage

The corporate life of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the conditions governing its ownership overcome, as far as humanly possible, the element of time in Estate and Trust affairs.

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LONDON STOCK MARKET HAS NO MARKED TREND

Hesitating in Aftermath of Late Slump—Paper Says Pessimism Overdone

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LONDON—February was a disappointing month in the stock markets. The glit edge group held fairly steady, despite the fact that the largest investors were in the market only intermittently, but good profit earning ordinary stocks declined on the average 5 1-2 per cent, the largest monthly drop since October, when this market bore the first onset of liquidation emanating from the American side.

There are marked differences between what is going on now and that time, the February depreciation in values reflecting slow, persistent offerings of lines of stock on an unwilling market, rather than sensational bursts of liquidation. The market is no longer disposed to become unsettled on every bearish rumor, but meets good news without enthusiasm; bad news without dismay.

Aftermath of Slump

In October a large open position was a source of real danger; today none is left. The Hatry settlement was a great achievement in this connection. A final difference between February and October markets is that New York is no longer unloading stocks. The American market showed signs in February of a possible resumption of buying and a slight upward trend for the future.

It is concluded that British stocks are suffering not from a slump, but from the aftermath of one, the markets now being on a dead center in a period between downward and upward movements. Prices will probably attain greater stability in March, with a tendency to wabble.

It is possible that there will be a minor recovery after the budget is out of the way in the middle of April, but underlying economic conditions are not conducive to a real bull market for some weeks to come, and the latest trade reports, indicating a spread of the moderate recession, have produced a striking sentimental depression wherein fear of an increase in taxation is a big contributory factor.

Prospects for Progress

A leading article in today's Economist, which points out that British production, taking 1924 as 100, equaled 111 last year compared with 105 in the previous year, states that pessimism has been overdone and that there are sound hopes for British progress, given the determination to rationalize boldly on lines of the maximum efficiency.

An important step in this direction has been marked by the formation of the National Shipbuilder Security Company, Ltd., a new company with small nominal capital but with borrowing powers of £3,000,000, its constituents being the chief British shipbuilding concerns. The aims of this organization are to purchase, dismantle and sell redundant shipyards and also generally assist the concentration of production into fewer berths. The Bank of England is believed to be behind the scheme and strong financial support is assured.

This country is bound to share this year in the direct results of the loss of purchasing power by producers of many important commodities whose prices have slumped but, from the long pull view, investment in British industry is still a sound proposition.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate.	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	4¾
Customers' loans	5@5½	5@5½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans		
Sixty-nine days	4¾	4¾
Four to six months	4¾	4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	42¼c	42¼c
Bar silver in London	19d	19⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$92,000,000	$1,760,000,000
Year ago today	78,000,000	1,559,000,000
Balances	45,000,000	157,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	141,000,000
Exchgs. for week	529,000,000	7,703,000,000
Bals. for week	244,000,000	968,000,000
F. R. bank credit	44,526,173	153,000,003

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅞@3¾
60 days	3⅞@3¾
90 days	3⅞@3¾
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4 @3⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	4½
New York	4	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	6
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5%
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6	Sofia	6
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	7	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	0.0391	1-32	0.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524⅛	.0525¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386	.2386½	.238
Austria—schilg	.1409¼	.1408¾	.1407
C'z'ch'via—krone	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2676	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0128⅝	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4008½	.4008½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—pesceta	.1212	.1223	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929¼	.1929¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅜	.0176⅜	.193
	Far East		
Honk Kong—dol	.3700	.3750	
Shanghai—tael	.45	.4637½	*
India—rupee	.3621	.3621	.3650
Japan—yen	.4925	.4925	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Straits Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3770	.3567	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1125	.1125	.1195
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.973
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8835	.8835	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99½	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3025	.3050	.4985

*Par unsettled.

STEEL PLATE ORDERS

WASHINGTON—New orders for fabricated steel plate in January, based on reports received by the Department of Commerce from 48 firms, were 62.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 29.9 per cent in December and 41.1 per cent in January, 1929.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	Last
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Air Invest cv pf	13½	13½	13½
†10 Ala Gt South pf	135	135	135
1 Alexander Indust	2	2	2
1 All Am Gen Corp	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Allegheny Gas	6½	6¼	6⅜
1 Allied Aviation	1½	1½	1½
2 Allied Mot Ind	17¼	17⅛	17¼
1 Alum Co Am pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Am Chain	50	49½	50
1 Am Cities P&L A	49	49	49
45 do B	27	25	27
5 Am Com Pow A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
14 do B	26½	26	26½
11 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
23 Am Cyan B	26⅜	26	26
2 Am Equities	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
63 Am Gas & El	142	138	138¼
2 Am Invest B	127⅛	125⅞	127⅛
2 Am Sta Pub Ser A	24⅝	24½	24⅝
246 Am Superpower	31½	30	31½
1 Superpow 1pf	98	98	98
13 Am Yvette	6¼	6	6¼
1 Anglo Am vot cod	15½	15½	15½
1 Anglo Am O nv cod	15½	15½	15½
13 Arkansas Nat Gas	12⅞	12¾	12¾
72 Arkansas Nat Gas A	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
1 Art Metals Works	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	6¼	6¼	6¼
17 Asso Gas & El A	42¼	41⅛	42⅛
21 Asso G&E deb rts	10¼	9⅛	10¼
1 Atl Cst Fish (1.40)	26½	26½	26½
1 Atlas Stores	25	25	25
7 Autom Mus A	11½	10¾	11¼
5 Autom V M cv pr pf	16	15½	16
2 Aviation Credit	15¾	15½	15¾
B			
1 Bahia Corp pf	2½	2½	2½
3 Bancomit Corp (1.60)	15¾	15½	15⅝
2 Bellanca Aircs vtc	7¼	7¼	7¼
44 Blue Ridge	11⅝	11	11½
78 Blue Ridge cv pf	42	40¼	42
1 Blumenthal (S)	41	41	41
21 Brazil Tr & Lt	38	37¾	37¾
5 Buff Niag & E P pf	25¾	25⅜	25¾
1 Bulova Watch pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Bunk Hill & Sull	80	80	80
3 Butler Bros	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
C			
3 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
198 Can Marc Wireless	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
13 Can Pac Ry new	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
1 Central At States	5	5	5
18 Cent Pub Ser A	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛
1 Cent & SW Util	27½	27½	27½
84 Cen States Elec	33⅛	31⅝	33
2 Cen States El war	50	49¾	50
†25 Cent Sta El cv pf	165	165	165
3 Centrif Pipe	6	6	6
1 Chi & RRI rts wi	1	1	1
15 Cities Service	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜
1 Cities Serv B pf	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Cities Serv B B pf	82	82	82
2 Cleve Elec Illum	82	82	82
1 Cleve Tractor	29	29	29
2 Colgate Palmolive	61½	61½	61½
1 Colon-Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
15 Comwlth & So war	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
3 Community WWks	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
1 Cons Aircraft	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
1 Cons Cop Min	7¼	7¼	7¼
16 Cons Gas&El Balt rts	5	4⅞	4⅞
1 Cons Gas&E Balt	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Cons Gas Util A	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
10 Cons Laundries	14¼	14	14
31 Cord Corp	12¼	12	12¼
86 Creole Pet	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Crocker & Wheeler	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 Curtiss Wright war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
D			
1 Darby Pet	8	8	8
1 Davenport Hos	21	21	21
4 Dayton Airplane	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Deere & Co new	120¼	120⅛	120⅛
4 Detroit Aircraft	6	5⅞	5⅞
3 Dixie Gas Util	15½	15¼	15¼
2 Doehler Die-Cast	19½	18½	18½
10 Dolores Esperanza	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Douglas Aircraft	17⅝	17	17⅛
1 Dresser Mfg A	39	39	39
5 Dubilier Condenser	10¼	12½	10½
†77 Duke Power	140	136	138
1 Durant Mot	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
E			
1 Eastern Gas & Fuel	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
4 East States Pow B	27⅞	27½	27⅞
76 Eisler Elec	20⅞	20	20½
4 Eisler Elec rts	9-16	9-16	9-16
684 El Bond & Share	103½	99¾	103½
5 El Pow Assoc	36⅜	35	35
24 El Pow Assoc A	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
10 El P & L 2nd pf	101½	101⅛	101⅛
29 Electric Share	30	28¾	30
3 Electric Share pf	99	98	99
4 Emp Pub Ser A	22½	22¼	22½
7 Eng Pub Ser opt war	28	27½	28
5 Europe El A	19	18¾	19
F			
15 Fabrics Finishing	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1 Fairchild Avia A	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Financial Invest	4¾	4⅝	4¾
14 Folkler Aircraft	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
1 Foltis Fischer	6	6	6
14 Ford Cot Cana A	29⅝	29	29⅜
7 Ford Mot France	7¾	7¼	7¾
83 Ford Mot Ltd .50	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
3 Founda Forgn A	5¾	5¼	5⅜
8 Fourth Nat Inv	46⅛	45¾	46
15 Fox Theatre A	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Franklin Mfg Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
G			
1 Garlock Packing	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
118 Gen Bak	27⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 Gen Bak pf	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
7 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¼	11	11
6 Gen Gas & El A	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
1Gen Ldy Mach	8	8	8
3 Gen Petroleum new	33	32⅜	32⅝
2 Gen Realty & Util	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Globe Underwriters	15½	15½	15½
54 Gold Coin	3-16	3-16	3-16
3 Gold Seal Elec	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Golden Cent Min	5¾	5¼	5¼
59 Goldman Sachs	40½	39⅝	40¼
1 Gotham Knitbac	2½	2½	2½
2 Graymur	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
‡20 Gt Atl & P	240⅞	239⅛	239⅛
‡30 Gt A & P 1st pf	117	117	117
1 Greenfield T & D	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Gros Str Prod vtc	13	13	13
1 Ground Grip	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
3 Ground Gripper pf	30	28¼	30
1 Guenther Rud	28¾	28¾	28¾
H			
1 Hecla Min	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Holling Gold Min	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Houston Gulf Gas	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 Hudson Bay M&S	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
1 Humble Oil & Ref	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Hydro El Serv	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
I			
13 Imp Oil Can new	24½	23⅝	24⅛
13 Ind Ter Illum	41¾	40⅝	41¼
3 Ind Pipe Line	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
6 Indust Pln ctf	23⅛	22	23⅛
4 Insull Util	68½	67¾	68¼
†50 Insull Util 2d pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Ins Co Nor Am	79	79	79
4 Insurance Sec	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
6 Intercon Petrol	1	⅞	⅞
2 Int Holding	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝
2 Interna Pet	19	18¾	19
4 Inter Super Pow	39¾	37⅝	38¾
2 Inter Util B	11	10⅞	11
28 Interstate Equit	14⅜	13	13⅜
4 Inters Eq cv pf	45	44½	45
1 Iron Cap Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Irving Air Chute	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
4 Ital Superpower A	14½	13¾	14⅜
2 Ital Super debt rt	7	7	7
J			
1 Jefferson Elec	48	48	48
K			
1 Kirby Pet	2	2	2
L			
2 Lackawanna Sec	40⅛	40	40
1 Landers Frary&Clark	70	70	70
4 Lane Bryant	24	22	23
4 Lefcourt Realty	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
2 Lefcourt Realty pf	36½	36	36½
2 Lehman Corp	84⅝	84	84
4 Leonard Oil	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1 Lone Star Gas	39	39	39
7 Long Is Light	50⅛	49	49
1 Louisiana L & E	3½	3⅛	3½
M			
1 Marconi Int Mar	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30 Marine Midland	43¾	42½	43
21 Marshall Fields	50⅝	50½	50⅝
20 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1 Mayflower Assoc	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Memphis Nat Gas	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
9 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
7 Mid West Util	33	32⅜	32⅝
1 Mid West Ut A war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Mid West Ut B war	6½	6½	6½
1 Midland Steel 2nd pf	22	20½	20¾
1 Miss R Fuel sh war	21	21	21
3 Mo Kans Pipe L	23⅜	23¼	23¼
1 Munic Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
N			
2 National Amer Co	9½	9½	9½
1 National Aviation	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
2 Nat Bondy Storage	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
1 Natl Fuel & Gas	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
4 Natl Investors	27⅛	27	27⅛
5 National Leather	1½	1½	1½
1 National Steel xw	65	65	65
1 Natl Sug Ref NJ	32½	31½	32⅝
2 Natl Trans	20½	20⅜	20½
1 Natl Union Radio	7½	7½	7½
1 Neet Inc A	27	27½	27½
19 New Jersey Zinc	86½	85	85
5 New Mex&Ariz Ld	7	6⅞	7
1 Newmont Mining	120	120	120
8 Newport Co rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 N Y&Hond Rosar	14	14	14
14 Niagara Hud Pow	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
13 Niag Hud P A war	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
3 Niag Hud P B war	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4 Niles Bem Pond	40	39	40
3 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
27 Noma Elec	20	18⅞	19½
4 Nomura Mines	42⅞	42	42⅞
38 North Am Aviation	9⅝	9¼	9½
1 North Cent Texas	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4 North States P A	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞
1 Northwest Eng	29¼	29¼	29¼
O			
1 Ohio Cop	1	1	1
1 Outboard Motor A	14	14	14
2 Otis Elev new	82	81⅜	81⅝
P			
4 Pac Coast 1ts pf	70	69⅜	70
1 Pac G & E 1pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Pacific Tel & Tel rts	20	20	20
3 Pacific Pub Ser	38	37¼	38
209 Pandem Oil	2	1⅞	2
4 Paramount Cab	9⅝	8½	9
19 Pennroad Corp	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
2 Peoples Lt Pow A	32	32	32
1 Petroleum Corp	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
17 Pilot Radio A	12½	11⅞	12½
1 Pines Winter Front	42½	42½	42½
1 Pitney Bowes	12½	12½	12½
2 Polymet Mfg	13⅞	13¾	13¾
3 Prince & Whitely	10	9⅞	10
1 Prince & White pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Propper McCol Hos	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 Prudential Invest	17¼	17	17¼

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	Last
4 Pub Util Hold	20½	20½	20½
R			
29 Radio Products	25¾	25⅛	25¾
†150 Ry & Lgt Sec	75	75	75
2 Ry & Util Invest	14⅛	14	14⅛
2 Rainbow L Prod A	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜
4 Rainbow L Prod B	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Raymond Con pf	52½	52½	52½
1 Reiter Foster	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Reliance Manage	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Repub Steel pf	74½	74½	74½
18 Repub Steel pf	95	94⅜	94⅝
3 Reynolds Metal	25½	24⅝	25½
1 Root Refining	12	12	12
3 Ross Stores	1¼	1¼	1¼
S			
13 St Regis Paper	24⅜	24	24⅜
27 Selected Indust	9⅞	¼	⅞
6 Sentry Saf Control	7¾	7	7½
1 Shattuck Denn	7½	7½	7½
16 Shenandoah	13⅜	⅛	⅜
23 Shenandoah pf	42½	40⅜	42½
2 Sonora Products	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 South Const	9⅝	⅛	⅛
1 So Colo Pow A	25½	25½	25½
18 Southern Corp	8½	7⅞	8
3 South Ice & Ut B	7½	7¼	7½
1 Southland Royalty	9½	9½	9½
2 Southwest Gas Ut	12⅛	12	12
10 Span & Gen rcts	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 Stand Cap & Seal Crp	61¼	61¼	61¼
12 Stand Oil Indiana	50⅝	50⅛	50½
1 Stand Oil Ky	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1 Stand Oil Neb	47½	47½	47½
3 Stand Pow & Lt	77¾	75	76
1 Stand Pow & Lt pf	73¾	73½	73½
3 Starrett Corp	23⅞	23¼	23⅝
2 Steinite Radio	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Stromberg Carson	28½	28⅛	28½
4 Stutz Mot Car Am	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
1 Sullivan Mach	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
9 Superheater	44¼	43⅞	44¼
3 Swift & Co new	32½	32¼	32¼
T			
5 Tampa El	70	69½	70
4 Technicolor Inc	82	80½	82
1 Texon Oil & Land	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Thermoid Co	23	22⅝	23
1 Third at Invest	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
8 Transamer Corp	45½	44⅞	45⅛
10 Transamerica Corp rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Transcont Air Tr	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Transcont Oil new	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
31 Tri Cont Corp	16½	15⅞	16⅜
1 Tri Cont Corp pf	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
1 Tri Cont Corp war	7	7	7
2 Tri Utilities	48	47⅞	48
1 Trunz Pork Stores	25½	25½	25½
†Tubize Art Silk B	132	132	132
U			
7 Ungerleider Fin	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
4 United Carr Fast	15½	15⅜	15½
2 United Corp war	20⅞	20½	20⅞
1 Unit El Serv rt	1	1	1
35 Unit Founders Corp	43½	43¼	43½
392 United Gas	35	33⅛	34⅞
46 Un Lt & Pow A	42½	41¾	42
7 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	107¾	107½	107¾
†25 Unit Milk Prod pf	55	55	55
1 Un Ret Chem pf	8	8	8
8 US & I Sec 3d paid	77	77	77
2 US Dairy Prod B	18	17⅞	18
24 US Elec Power	20	18⅞	20
1 US Foil B	23½	23½	23½
1 US Lines pf	17¼	15⅞	17¼
1 US Radiator	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
7 United Verde Ext	12½	12¼	12½
1 Univer Pictures	11	11	11
8 Utility Equities	17½	16⅞	17⅛
41 Util Pow & Lt	24½	24⅛	24½
25 Utility & Indus	22½	22	22½
3 Utility & Ind pf	27¼	26⅞	27
V			
1 Vacuum Oil	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 Van Camp Packing	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
5 Van Raalte	42	41½	42
9 Venezuelan Pet	3⅛	3	3⅛
W			
2 Watson (JW) Co	2⅞	2¾	2¾
5 Wayne Pump	14½	14	14⅛
5 West Air Express	40⅞	40	40
1 Worth Inc A	2½	2½	2½

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1 Alabama Pow 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Aluminum Co 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Am Cwith Pow 6s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Am G&E 5s '28	94½	94	94⅛
7 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	99	99	99
6 Appalach Pow 5s '56	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
25 Ark Pow&L 5s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	99½	99½	99½
1 Asso G&E 5s '68	79	79	79
11 As Tel Ut 5½s C	44	104	104
135 Balt&O 4½s '60	99¼	99	99
2 Bell Tel Can 5sA'55	100¾	100¾	100¾
177 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Boston & Me 6s m '33	101	101	101
5 Can N Ry Eq 7s E '35	107¾	107¾	157¾
1 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	101	101	101
12 Cent St Elz 5½s '54	82¼	81⅞	82
3 Cent St El 5s '48	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
4 Cent StP&L 5½s '53	90	89¾	90
2 ChicPneu Tool 5½s'42	101	101	101
31 C RIsPacRR4½s'60 wi	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	83	83	83
1 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Cit Ser Pow 5½s '51	86½	86½	86½
5 Cleve El Illu m's '41	107	107	107
34 Cont G&E 5s A 57	87	86	87
10 Cr Zeller 6s '40 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Dix GG 6½s A '37 ww	83	81	23
9 Ed El Ill 5s '33	100½	100½	100½
1 El P N G 6½s '43 ww	103	103	103
17 El P & L 5s 2030	92⅞	92½	92⅝
2 Emp O & R 5½s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Fla P & L 5s '54	87½	87½	87½
1 Garlock Pack 6s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 German Pow 5s '56	91½	91½	91½
1 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Gen Th Eq 6s '44	135	134	134
6 Georgia Pow 5s '67	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	94½	94½	94½
30 HoustGGas6½s'43ww	78½	77⅞	78½
17 HoustGulfGas6sA'43	80	79	80
3 HygradeFoods6sA'49	66	65	66
1 Inland Util 6s '34	98½	98½	98½
32 InsullUtilInv6sB'40	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 InterPowSec7sE'57	98	98	98
1 Interl Sec Am5s'47	82½	82½	82½
1 InterstatePow6s'52	86½	86½	86½
5 IntersPow5s'57	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 KansasG&E6sA2022	102	102	102
6 KoppersGas6s'51	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 LaSalleP&S6sA2026	104	104	104
1 LongIslLt6s'45	105½	105½	105½
26 MissRiverFuel6s'44ww	114	114	114
21 Miss R Fuel 6s '44 xw	94	93½	93¾
1 Morris&Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	76½	76½	76½
1 Neisner Bros 6s '48	93	93	93
8 NE Gas & El 5s '48	87¼	87	87
3 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	92¾	92¾	92¾
21 Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	94¾	94½	94⅜
10 Nor Ind PS 5s C '66	99⅞	99½	99½
10 Nor West P 6s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Ohio Pow 5s B '52	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Onio Pow 4½s D '56	93

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical, and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c. A 577 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOUR nicely furnished modern apartments, 8 rooms each; all rented, good income, near Broadway, sell reasonable will stand investigation. W. WRAY, 252 West 91st St., N. Y. C.

GERMANY—We are seeking general agency for Germany for automobile novelties or other industrial novelties. Please send samples & prospectus to: OTTO SCHWARK & CO., Hamburg 5, Germany, Lohmuehlen Str. 54.

SCREW-HOLDING screw driver! New patent. Factories, garages, mechanics, electricians, radio, auto owners buy on sight! Western Electric, "Philco," United Shoe Machinery users. Retails $1.50. Your profit 75c. No competition! Revolutionary labor-saver! Tremendous demand! Exclusive territory. Free trial offer. TOOLCO, 1953-A Water St., Boston.

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CORSET MAKER
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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FLORIDA PLANS STUDY OF CHILD DELINQUENCY

State Will Then Prepare Unified Program of Welfare Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Plans for a statewide survey of juvenile delinquency and dependency, as authorized by the last Legislature, preliminary to drawing up a unified program of child welfare for Florida, were laid here at a recent meeting of the state advisory board, appointed by Governor Carlton to assist and advise the State Public Welfare Department.

This committee, composed of prominent Floridians interested in child welfare problems, of whom Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller of this city, the first woman to sit in the Florida Legislature, is a member, faces many problems that must be solved.

Chief among these is the problem of the rural county, where problems of delinquency and dependency exist, but where revenues derived from taxation are not sufficient to cover the cost of trained specialists in welfare work.

Miss Helen Mawer, Commissioner of Public Welfare for Florida, spoke before the committee, urging an active effort to obtain state aid in this survey in every county. Present at the meeting was Miss Katherine Lenroot of Washington, D. C., assistant to the chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, who was spending 10 days in Florida at the request of the Governor to assist in planning the survey.

Miss Lenroot analyzed Florida laws dealing with such problems, stating that the laws on aid for mothers and children are especially good, but that other state statutes need revision and recoding, many of them having been written more than 100 years ago. She said she believed that an excellent piece of work could be done in Florida, where child welfare work is practically in its infancy.

"Florida is able to profit by the mistakes and experiences of other more established states and will be less hampered by much of the red tape that retards efficiency in other states, where time-honored, but outworn, methods of administration prevail," she said.

Florida is launching this survey in response to the request of President Hoover, who has appointed a national committee of 500 persons to make a study of juvenile delinquency throughout the United States, the findings of which will form the basis of recommendations next fall for legislation and reform.

Ten of the wealthier counties of Florida, of which Orange County is one, have well organized welfare departments, juvenile courts and trained welfare workers. These counties have indicated their willingness to aid in starting similar work in the rural counties.

ALABAMA YAM CROP MAKES GOOD SHOWING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama, long noted for its crop of yellow yams, will make a good showing for 1929, according to F. W. Chest, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture and Industries at Montgomery.

Estimated yield this year is 95 bushels an acre, compared to 93 a year ago. Acreage in 1929 is placed at 71,000, compared with 70,000 in 1928. The crop for 1929 is estimated at 6,745,000 bushels, as compared with 6,500,000 last year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Florence C. White, Bellflower, Calif.
Margret Campbell, Dedham, Mass.
Tom White, Dedham, Mass.
William F. White, Bellflower, Calif.
David Moore, Needham, Mass.
Ruth Campbell, Dedham, Mass.
George White, Dedham, Mass.
Adolph A. Liebelt, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. W. A. Crocker, Watertown, Mass.
Francis Allen, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Winnie M. Hussey, Chicago, Ill.
Alice Lee Bourne, Lyons, N. Y.
Hilda M. Claassen, Lyons, N. Y.
Mrs. William G. Knight, Derby, Me.
Miss Frances S. Knight, Derby, Me.

ASSISTANT EDITOR NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Mrs. M. H. Bryan, instructor in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, has been named assistant editor of the Matrix, official publication of Theta Sigma Phi, national professional journalistic sorority for women.

MALTBIE NAMED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Feb. 28 announced the appointment of Milo R. Maltbie as chairman of the State Public Service Commission to succeed William A. Prendergast, resigned.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

TWO THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED sales executives, retiring from present business, desire to act as Chicago representatives for out-of-town manufacturer; will consider any line; also can furnish display room, warehouse space, shipping facilities if wanted. D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Clear, new 3-story 8-room, 3 baths; completely and beautifully furnished; music room 22 ft. by 30 ft., ceiling 15 ft.; Duo-Art grand piano; $775 radio, etc.; commanding view of Los Angeles and ocean; unit heat; double garage; fruit trees, shrubbery; sprinkling system; 3 minutes from center of shopping district; investment of $58,000; will sell for $43,000; leaving city; guaranteed as represented. N. KELSEY, 2318 Hollyridge Drive, HE. 3072.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For sale, lovely English home in finest residence section; 9 rooms, 3 baths; practically new; lot 60x165x 74, landscaped, beautiful trees; near 2 car lines, best schools and church; valued at $30,000; specially priced. For particulars, address H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

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MODERN APARTMENTS
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BOSTON—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apartments; very central location; furnished or unfurnished; clean; good janitor service. JANITOR, 39 Hemenway St.

BRIGHTON, 144 Strathmore Road — 5-room suite with breakfast nook heated, in a 2-family house.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 Riverside Drive—Sublet one-room apartment, bath, serving pantry; Frigidaire, maid service; new apartment hotel; $75 monthly. Call Friday, Saturday evenings or Sunday afternoon. IHSEN, Apt. 518.

Tetlow Hall Apartment
BOSTON, Tetlow Street, Near Gardner Museum, Simmons College and Girls' Latin School—1 minute from Huntington Ave. cars, 10 minutes from Boylston St. subway; will sublet unfurnished my pleasant apartment of large living room, alcove, kitchenette and bath; unexpectedly called away; will let at less than present rent; absolutely quiet, fine tenants; abundance heat and hot water. Tel. JANITOR, Regent 4366.

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Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3381, New York City.

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STENOGRAPHER for general office work, must be neat and accurate and have a few years' experience. EQUITY SILK CORPORATION, 468 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Cook and second maid to share 1 room. Please write, giving age, religion and references. M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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LOADS wanted to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., or any other destination; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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MANTOLOKING, N. J.—For sale, bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, large porch; double-car garage; $8500 unfurnished, $10,500 furnished; easy terms. S. W. REESE, 114 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J.

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WESTFIELD, N. J.—For sale, in good neighborhood, 8-room house, large porch, single-car garage, old shade trees; $12,500, easy terms. Apply MRS. SHERMAN REESE, 114 [illegible] Street, Westfield, New Jersey.

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$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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Main 5500

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Rd.—Square room, also small room; refined locality; sunny, warm, very desirable; price moderate. Kenmore 3[illegible]7.

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NEW YORK CITY, 495 West End Ave., Apt. 5-W—Large double bed-sitting room, twin day beds, semi-private bath; business women; elevator apartment. Phone Susquehanna 5433.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 E. 44th—Single, double; housekeeping privileges; business men or women. Mornings and evenings. Vanderbilt 2818. $10.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 140th (Apt. 8)—Attractive single room; closet, running water; convenient to subway, bus and trolley. Edgecombe 9267.

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MAN, 25, single, with 6 years Wall St. experience desires position any locality, preferably New York City; references. Box M-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Where: France.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A great French painter of the Impressionist school. Though born in Paris, his childhood was spent in Havre, and it was there that certain of his youthful caricatures, exhibited in a shop window, attracted the notice of the artist, Eugene Boudin. The two men were much together for a time, so that it was Boudin who stirred in Monet an appreciation of nature, Boudin who influenced him to become a "plein air" painter. For a brief two years, however, Monet was a soldier serving with his regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in the desert. That episode ended, he returned to Paris, where he entered the studio of Gleyre, there making the acquaintance of the painters, Sisley, Renoir and others who were seeking to carry on the traditions of the Barbizon School, of Corot in particular. But Monet resolved to strike out for himself into unexplored realms. Though Monet was not, perhaps, the greatest member of the Impressionist group, his work is typical of the general charactericties of the school. With his canvases and his paints, he went boldly straight out into the sunshine—a thing which few had ventured to do except the Englishman, Turner. Always it was light which Monet sought to portray, rather than color.

At first, the critics were scornful. Hedged in by their academic standards, they could not grasp his efforts to free painting from the shadows and artificialities of the nineteenth century. Then, according to one story, there came a wealthy Japanese magnate to Paris. Seeing Monet's things, he liked them so much that he sent the artist, then very poor, a check for $125,000, and asked him to deliver paintings until he had given the equivalent in value. From that moment Monet's reputation was secure. At the historic exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries in Paris, in the year 1876, the young school of the Impressionists—numbering such figures as Monet and Manet, Pissarro, Degas, Renoir, Cezanne, Mary Cassatt and others—took their definite stand, oblivious of the scorn of the conservatives. Their name, "Impressionists," had already been coined quite unintentionally, when at a previous exhibition there had been hung a canvas by Monet, entitled "Sunrise—an Impression." Jeeringly the critics seized upon that word, "impression," until it attached itself to the younger group of artists and they adopted it as their battle cry.

Among his first important works to be shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries were Monet's series of "Cathedrals," in which he painted Rouen Cathedral in different lights and aspects. During the years that he lived at Giverny, in Normandy, he devoted himself to the study of a limited number of subjects which he depicted in varying effects of light and season. There were Mediterranean and Channel scenes, there were the cathedrals of France, there was the Thames at London, and there were the numerous studies of flowers. Often he painted lovely corners of his garden at Giverny. And it was there that Monet's great friend, M. Clemenceau, used to walk with him beside the pool, gazing in silent wonder at the beauty of the famous water lilies. Someone has said that Monet "irradiated landscape painting"; someone else that his pictures may be likened to Debussy's music—all "atmospheric shimmer." In any case, Monet should be remembered gratefully as one among those 19 reactionaries who liberated painting from the rigid bonds of nineteenth century Romanticism and prepared the way for that freer expression of art which pertains to the twentieth century.

A Quotation for Today

LIBERTY consists in the power of doing that which is permitted by law.—CICERO

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Snubs, Topsy Katt and King Fish:

You have made so many friends through the Monitor that it occurred to me that the readers might like to hear from one who lives "far, far, from the madding crowd." I am very happy and sing all the day long because I live on the topmost floor of a high city hotel, which is near the blue sky that I love. It would not suit me to live down in the canyon between these tall buildings for I heard my mistress tell some friends that I am a Hartz canary.

I enjoy looking across the roof tops to the Heights beyond. Lately I have seen a tower arise on the topmost hill and my mistress says it is a church. Sometimes as she stands beside my cage looking happily toward that tower she sings a lovely shepherd song. Of course, it seems quite natural for me to hear songs about shepherds since my ancestors lived in the mountains and often shepherds were the only people they knew.

As for myself I have never even seen a sheep but my mistress has a little woolly dog, Bobette, which is my good friend, and we spend many happy hours together while our mistress goes to a place she calls "business." We are never quite alone for a large goldfish family live in the same room with us but they are all very quiet, which is perhaps just as well, for there are times when our mistress says she can hardly hear herself think, between Bobette's barking and my singing. Of course, she is just joking, for whoever did hear themselves think?

Cheerily yours,
Sing So.

Hermosa Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the Monitor and all the good articles, stories and poems that are in it. They certainly are a great help to everybody, especially school children.

I live in the small city of Hermosa each, which is near Los Angeles. Hermosa certainly has an interesting past. Pirates and smugglers built a trading post in Hermosa. This post is known as the Haunted House. It was here they exchanged many valuable treasures from foreign lands: silks, satins, gems, ivory, lace, incense and perfume. Then the law came and the people realized that the towns could never flourish with these pirates about. They searched and found the secret underground passage from the mansion to the sea. There they lay in wait for the pirates and caught them.

I am 12 years old and will soon be in the eighth grade. I am a Girl Scout. My favorite sports are swimming, tennis and hiking. I would like to correspond with Girl Scouts or Girl Guides in any foreign country, but any letters from foreign countries will be welcome. Quite a while ago, Elsie D. of Natal, S. Africa, wrote to the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with her. Dorothy S.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

How I wish that I could join the Mail Baggers! I already have a correspondent in France but hope to get a lot more this way. I haven't seen many letters from Milwaukee, but if there is anyone who would like to know about Milwaukee, I would be very glad to write to them. I am not very good at writing letters, although I like to write and receive them. I am a junior at Shorewood High School, and am 16 years old.

In April I am going to Washington, D. C., and if someone in that city would write to me, maybe we could meet when I go there. I am also very much interested in California, New York, Texas, and everywhere.

So many of my friends have correspondents from all over the world that I made up my mind that I would not be left out. I do hope that I will get an answer very, very soon, as I shall be anxiously waiting for a letter.

I hope someone in a far off country sees my attempt at a letter and answers it.

I have two brothers, Bud and Dean. Bud is a Boy Scout and last week they had an enormous Scout program down town at the big auditorium. There are 132 Scout Troops in Milwaukee County. Marjorie H.

Redondo Beach, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy Waddles and Snubs. I have been going to Sunday School at the Christian Science Church for 10 years. I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with some boys about my age.

I am interested in the making of airplanes and puppets. I go swimming quite a lot in the Plunge here, which is said to be the largest in the world of its kind. Also I like all kinds of outdoor games and sports and especially like to play tennis and soccer. I study French and music besides my school work and love to read books and learn about birds and animals. I have visited Mr. Vanderlip's very large aviary where he keeps many very rare birds that he has procured from different parts of the world.

I am very grateful for the Monitor because it helps me in so many ways. I shall be very glad to answer letters from boys anywhere as I am very interested in "World Friendship." My sister has received letters from Germany, England and different parts of the United States. She enjoys getting them a very great deal and I know I shall too.

With many thanks to the Editor for the Mail Bag. Melroy H.

Halifax, Yorks., England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag and I hope it will not be the last. We have been reading and enjoying the Monitor for a few weeks now. My sister and I are attending Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Halifax.

Halifax is the town where Mackintosh's Toffee de Luxe was first made. Halifax is also noted for its factories in which people are engaged in weaving wool and also carpets.

I am 14 years of age and should like to correspond with girls living in the United States, Mexico and Australia. I am interested in music and reading, and my favorite sports are swimming and basketball.

With best wishes to the Monitor.
Hilda P.

Glendive, Montana

Dear Editor:

While I have never written to the Mail Bag before, I have just lately answered some letters that I have seen there. I, like many others, think that the Mail Bag is a wonderful idea. I really think the Monitor is one of the best papers in America. It contains within its pages some of the most interesting news and some of the best stories I have ever read.

I am 17 and I attend the Glendive High School, and am interested in sports of all kinds, especially swimming.

I shall be glad to correspond with girls of my age in France, England, Germany, Australia, Africa and especially in Switzerland.

Marguerite K.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

My real home is in New York, but I come to a boarding school in St. Louis—the Principia—and I enjoy it a great deal.

We have been having very cold weather in St. Louis lately and the snow has been quite deep, although it is quite far south. I love the Monitor. It is so full of lovely things besides the news, such as the Children's and Young Folks' pages, the Sundial, the Home Forum and many others.

Won't somebody please write to me? I promise to write to them faithfully. My age is 13 years. Florence D.

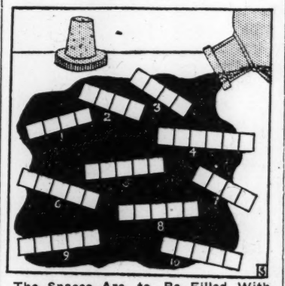
Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

'Ink' Puzzle



The Spaces Are to Be Filled With Words Ending in "Ink." Meanings Are as Follows: 1—Color, 2—Closing Eyes Quickly, 3—Connection, 4—Contract, 5—Quick Glance, 6—Edge, 7—Fall Slowly, 8—To Reflect, 9—Liquid, 10—Jingle.

Answer to Sum Puzzle:
Cross out all the 1's, two 2's, one 3 and two 4's.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Could Tell

Chicago

THE Negro is noted for his ability to read the white man's character. So perhaps it may not have been such a surprising thing after all which occurred in one of Chicago's finest cafés on New Year's Eve.

A young woman and her escort were dining together and had proceeded only as far as the soup course when the head waiter, a fine type of Negro, stepped up to their table and without asking a question removed the ash tray which he placed in the waiter's pocket, murmuring some instruction to him.

The couple were much surprised at this, for they had in no way indicated that they would not smoke. However, since neither of them does smoke, the head waiter's act impressed them deeply as an instance of an intuitive recognition of right thinking and spotless living which they had long endeavored to manifest.

A Gift for Grandma

YOU who have contributed to the Sundial will be interested in the account sent in by Mrs. L. J. B., Norwich, Conn., of the Christmas gift a little girl prepared for her grandmother—whom she especially wished to please. Using white paper for the pages and heavy brown wrapping paper for the cover, the child fashioned a neat little scrap-book, and bound it with a bright ribbon. Then she pasted it full of Sundial stories, made an index on the first page telling what each article was about, and neatly printed on the cover, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." And, of course, it is highly prized.

In Lighter Vein

Still Determined

The trouble started when little Doris declared she would rather have half a jam tart than two-thirds of it.

"How often have I tried to tell you," said the exasperated teacher, "that two-thirds of anything is more than half? Now, you all know," she went on, "that Doris prefers a large portion of tart to a small piece. Funny child, isn't she?"

"Please, miss," said Doris in a small, clear, piping voice, "I don't like tart!"
—*Chicago Daily News.*

—Passing Show.

Aunt: "Whatever are you doing, Peter?"

Peter: "We're playing at steamers, and Molly is taking in coal!"

Or Will Be

"Zed Perkins ain't the man he used to be!"

"I'll say he ain't! An' what's more —he never was!"

Identified

Usher (to cool, dignified lady): "Are you a friend of the groom?"

The Lady: "Indeed, no! I am the bride's mother."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Might Be Worse!

"I don't think much of the rumble seat!"

"Same here! But suppose we had the hoopskirt, too!"

Prove It!

Rastus! "Ef yo' says anything ter me Ah'll make yo' eat yo' words, man."

Exodus: "Chicken dumplings, hot biscuits, and watermelon!" — *Pathfinder.*

A Word a Day

Concatenation

Whenever one speaks of things being concatenated he means "linked together, united in a series or chain—as things depending on one another." "Concatenation," then, indicates either the act of concatenating, linking together, or the state of being concatenated, union in a linked series.

This unusual word is derived from the Latin *concatenare*, "to chain together, connect," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *catenare*, "to chain" (from *catena*, "a chain").

Con-cat-e-na'-tion calls for principal emphasis on the fourth syllable, the word being pronounced as though spelled kon-kat-e-na'-shun. the *o* sounding as in odd, first *a* as in hat, *e* as in event, second *a* as in late, *u* as in circus.

"A match was applied to the package of firecrackers and a concatenation of explosions followed."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

An Annual Human Audit?

PROF. JEROME DAVIS of Yale suggested recently in Forbes Magazine that American industry inaugurate an annual human audit to correspond to the financial audit which has already become an established tradition in the financial world. He pointed out that there are chartered financial accountants, and asked the question, "Why are there not chartered public economists and sociologists to make human audits to determine facts regarding wages, hours, security, profit-sharing and the status of the worker?"

This is certainly in line with the trend of modern business, which is beginning to recognize that humanics plays as great a part in success as mechanics. Outstanding leaders, such as Henry Ford and Owen D. Young, declare that if general prosperity is to continue, business must pay a prosperity and cultural wage, not merely the going wage. In other words, workers must receive the highest returns and the shortest hours commensurate with efficiency, so that their purchasing power may maintain production.

These are the declared ideals of the newer capitalism. One difficulty is that today there is no test by which business leaders or the public know whether an industry is actually living up to these ideals. Labor is often suspicious of Capital and maintains that the managers of corporate enterprise are violating the standards. It seems probable that a human audit would go far toward meeting this complaint. It would help to safeguard all parties to industry—Labor, management, Capital and the public.

The fact is that both President Wilson's Industrial Conference and that of President Hoover have urged the adoption of higher industrial standards. These have included:

An adequate wage insuring a reasonable standard of comfort;
The eight-hour day and the six-day week;
Reasonable security against accident, unemployment and old age;
Some form of profit sharing;
Some mechanism which would enable the worker to share in the determination of working conditions.

If a human audit could be made, it would be a check not merely on management, but also on labor. It might demonstrate that the income of labor was adequate provided it were wisely consumed. In other words, it might have a wholesome effect in educating the workers both in their wants and their expenditures, which is another outstanding need of the times.

Most fair-minded executives declare their sincere desire to meet human needs today; in fact, they usually feel that their employees are already being adequately cared for. This feeling, however, may be the result of mere opinion or the report of subordinates. The actual facts are usually unknown. As a result of grievances, real or fancied, the public periodically is suddenly startled to hear that a strike has been called.

The financial audit has been a genuine safeguard to stockholders and the public. It is conceivable that a human audit of industry could play an important rôle in allaying the suspicions, the fears and the difficulties of Capital and Labor.

Democracy and Economic Experts

RAMSAY MacDONALD'S appointment of. an Economic Advisory Council takes no inconsiderable step toward the realization of the ideal developed by General Smuts in the lectures he delivered in England and Canada last year. The central conception of these addresses was the necessity for governments to accept, in economic affairs, the guidance of economic experts, taking a "scientifically realist" view of economic problems, rather than to follow the line of their traditional policies or the whims of an uninterested democracy.

This is a notable contribution toward the solution of national difficulties, for it unerringly points out one of the weakest features of British government in the past—the intrusion into the economic realm of irrelevant political prejudices. Anyone who recalls the tariff history of Great Britain will readily appreciate the mischief that this intrusion has frequently caused. So long as political questions were more important than economic, as they remained until the last century, this perhaps was not of very vital concern; but now that the economic problem is becoming the chief preoccupation of governments all the world over, General Smuts's insistence on the need for clear, unbiased, economic thinking is most timely.

On the other hand, to give the direction of economic affairs entirely over to the experts would seem to be a mistake. No one would for a moment suggest that questions in physics or chemistry should be settled by appeals to public opinion, and it is tempting to suppose that the economist can pronounce on problems in his own particular province with as much certainty as the physicist and chemist do in theirs. As a plain matter of fact, he cannot do anything of the kind. Economics is not an "exact science" in the sense in which the term is applied to mathematics or physics. As one of the most distinguished of present-day sociologists has insisted, its subject matter, property, too closely concerns individual interests for it ever to become so. The experts whom General Smuts desires, and whom, in a sense, Mr. MacDonald has appointed, will be highly useful in economically educating the people; but they cannot be left to settle finally the economic policy of the country, on the assumption that their decisions will be as disinterestedly accurate as those of the natural scientist in his laboratory. Democracy can be as usefully active in the sphere of economics as in that of politics.

The Wet Rain of Epithets

ALL the torrid epithets in the English language can never melt away the mountain of benefits which prohibition already has helped bring to the citizens of the United States. Indeed, it seems to us that opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, when they so glibly dismiss prohibition with a high-sounding phrase or a bitter adjective, are singularly unaware of the earnestness with which the American people are today attempting to cope with the liquor traffic. The current hearings before the House Judiciary Committee have been marked by a picturesque parade of harsh words on the part of wet witnesses and an almost total absence of constructive discussion. Such criticism, we submit, will neither persuade citizens that prohibition is wrong, nor serve to remedy the present abuses in enforcement.

So fanatical have been most of the statements made before the congressional hearing that the calm and conscientious testimony of Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was notable. It is such dispassionate disagreement with prohibition which should command the sympathetic study of every person interested in temperance and the improvement of present methods of dealing with the liquor traffic. In brief, General Atterbury expressed the conviction that because of the abuses in the administration of the law, and because of the difficulties of federal enforcement, the Volstead Act should be repealed, and the states allowed to enact whatever enforcing legislation they saw fit.

Is the record of prohibition as disquieting as General Atterbury indicates? He notes with approval the wiping out of the saloon and describes this achievement as a great boon to the country. But by what means did the American people annihilate the saloon? Was it by prohibition or by the liquor traffic organized under state and local control?

Again, was it not the railways which were the first of the major industries of the Nation to adopt a rule against the use of intoxicating liquors on the part of their employees? Famous Rule G, inaugurated years before prohibition, reads as follows:

The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.

General Atterbury avers that railway employees are the most temperate body in any industry —one of the admirable achievements of industrial prohibition. It was, indeed, the remarkable accomplishments of industrial prohibition which helped to convince the American people that national prohibition was the most desirable and effective means of minimizing the liquor evil, for society, complex as it is today, needs and deserves the same protection which patrons of the railroad needed years ago. Medical experience discloses that for at least four hours after a "moderate drink" a motor vehicle operator must be considered "a menace to society." And when one considers that there are more than 25,000,000 motorcars on the highways of the United States, is it not apparent that the necessity of national prohibition is even greater than was the necessity of industrial prohibition?

As to the transfer of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment from the Federal Government to the various states, is it not plain that forty-eight different interpretations of the Eighteenth Amendment would tend to frustrate rather than further constructive enforcement? It was because the states were unable to control the far-flung liquor traffic that collective national action became necessary.

A Lone Log Cabin's Brood

THE home site of Chicago's first settler is again vacant. The last 150 years have played odd pranks with this bit of riverbank. First they occupied it with a log cabin, then they almost forgot it for half a century. It was full fifty years after the first house was built before the settlement ventured timidly into being with the name Chicago. The next 100 years raised a city of 200 square miles about the little patch of ground, and finally stripped it bare again.

Perhaps some day romance will yet garland the location of Chicago's first house. But at present fancy has quite a handicap to overcome. The scent of soap—and laundry soap at that—still clings too pungently to the place. Back in Chicago's infancy as a metropolis, a soap factory was built there, and for sixty-odd years city and soap prospered together. Then came a day recently when soap ceased to be historic. The company, now waxed great, built itself an unhallowed home remote. The old squatty brick walls were torn down.

No other legend now marks the spot than that familiar one, "For Sale or For Lease." But directly behind it stands the stately loftiness of the Tribune Tower, across the street rises the Wrigley Building, and adjacent soar their skyscraper neighbors. The first settler not only picked out the site of the world's fourth city, but made a bull's-eye in present-day Chicago. Where he laid his hearthstone some time a new skyscraper will go up. In the order of the buildings put up there, it will probably be no more distant kin than great-grandson to the first log cabin.

George Haven Putnam

IN 1866, though he wished to make a career in the natural sciences, George Haven Putnam fell in with his father's desire and joined the book publishing firm of G. P. Putnam & Son. He had served earlier in the Civil War and was held a prisoner for a time in Libby and Danville prisons. His experience gave him a well-grounded political and historical and social viewpoint. Returning to apply himself to his father's business, he saw that an unfriendly attitude between nations might grow out of the misunderstanding and ignoring of the rights of authors in countries outside their own. And he set with diligence about the establishing of suitable international copyright agreements. If for no other service than this to the book publishing business, he must be held one of the great contributors in perpetuity.

He was, too, an admirable figure of a man who did his major job exceedingly well because he knew how to do equally well a great number of other things. He could deal well with writers because he was a writer of vigor and substance himself. He was articulate on the political and social matters of his day because he had familiarized himself not only with the fundamental but the more delicate peculiarities of the national life. And he knew people. He liked people. He opened his door and drew people in and talked with them and understood them and inspired them. In the larger aspects of this habit he devised the idea of and launched the English-Speaking Union, and he was chairman of a committee which raised $230,000 to establish a chair of American history at the University of London. Much earlier France had given him the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his successful labors in behalf of the International Copyright Law.

George Haven Putnam was a hale man who savored adventure and travel and the ingratiating aspects of life. He had immense zest for extending the mechanical margins of book publishing to broad and stimulating limits of service. He made books, and then he made those books into friends to men. No era of book publishing passes with him. Rather his passing evokes a deep appreciation of his permament gifts to the field of letters.

As One Flower to Another

IF FLOWERS could talk it over, what would be said, we wonder, now that the nation-wide American Nature Association poll on a national flower has closed and lovely Wild Rose steps forward to maké her bow. Columbine, the runner-up, with a newly formed Columbine Society as backer, is too dainty and charming, surely, to pass out other than gracious remarks to her successful rival; especially as the final count showed more than 200,000 votes between this second favorite and the winner.

There may be some murmuring among the seven next on the list. Yet who could suspect Violet of flaunting herself; or Goldenrod of paying attention to state matters when she is occupied in spreading over the fields a cloth of glory, and may soon be of such importance as a basis for rubber production. As for the highly cultivated and well mannered American Beauty Rose, she scarcely would wish to be considered a national flower ahead of native wildings. Phlox, sixth in the finals, might have ambitions, but such a prime garden standby is certainly content to develop her affairs in home circles, And as for Daisy—she seems not the sort to care for public careers, so happy is she in her farm and field vagabondage. If any of the flowers are amused over the whole business, it must be Dogwood and Mountain Laurel, safe in the love of their own regions. "Fancy our getting into this campaign!" they must be saying to each other.

Yet the nation-wide poll, including 1,067,676 votes, must have made quite a stir among the flowers. Many a botany was thumbed as the hundreds of school children studied their native wild flowers and freshened up on aspects of national history in order that they might vote intelligently. It was all to the good, said the educators, who seized the opportunity to have them take part in a nation-wide vote. Therefore may the flowers be thanked. The clubs, too—General Federation of Women's Clubs, Garden Clubs of America—and various organizations such as Daughters of the American Revolution, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and conservation societies entertained and made intensive acquaintance of the flowers.

Wild Rose and Columbine need have no doubt as to their place in the hearts of the people. Sixty-five per cent of the votes were divided between them. Their exquisite loveliness and the fact that each is native or at home in such a large area of the United States makes choice of either quite suitable. Wild Rose, however, proves favorite, and has won in all but seven of the states. She is safe in making her début, and if a bill should be introduced in Congress on her behalf, as is suggested in American Nature Association quarters, she may, if it is passed, bow officially as the national flower. At any rate, next time she is seen making lovely an American field or fence-row, she might, perhaps, be congratulated by the passer-by because of her newly won and graciously worn honors.

Editorial Notes

Many newspapers in large cities give space daily to reprinting the news of times gone by, but few of them have the courage of the Minneapolis Journal, which, in commenting recently upon a statement made that there are "three thousand beer flats in Minneapolis," quoted a statement from the paper of March 26, 1908, in which it was asserted there were "four thousand blind pigs" in Hennepin County, or about one for every seventy-five inhabitants, in addition to more than four hundred licensed saloons. "Both are wild estimates, no doubt," comments the Journal, but it adds significantly, "both were made by wet authorities."

Out in Arizona recently there was discovered the thirty-foot skeleton of a Phytosaurus, one of a huge Allosaurus and another of the Labyrinthodon which lived in the Triassic age some 120,000,000 years ago. Names no less formidable are those of dogs which recently took prizes at the annual dog show in Boston. Have you ever been barked at by a Samoyede, a Schipperke, a Papillon, a Pinscher, a Schauzer or a Chihuahua!

Have you taken advantage of the lower airplane prices to place a new model in your hangar? One aircraft company has just reduced its new multimotored transport plane to $23,900, a drop of $18,000 from its former price.

Reports from England state that there are already at least three girls training to swim the English Channel. Looks as if 1930 might have a normal summer.

Patience, it has been said, is not so great a virtue as hard work. And hard work, like virtue, has its own reward.

Who Wants to Govern in Britain?

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM

By PHILIP KERR

THE political situation in Great Britain today is one of extraordinary complexity. Earlier pages from this diary have explained the long "honeymoon" which the Labor Government enjoyed when it first came into power, mainly because of its accomplishments in the international sphere. They have also pointed out that troubles were accumulating against it on the domestic front. That forecast has certainly come true today. On the other hand, few persons expected that the Conservative Party, which had commanded two-thirds of the House of Commons in the last Parliament would find itself in such a distressed condition just as the Labor Government was beginning to get into serious difficulties. At a moment when there are many in the Labor Party who would welcome the possibility of passing the responsibility for dealing with the present troubles to other hands, there is no party willing to put Labor out of office and take over the reins of government.

The difficulties of the Labor Government are by no means all of its own making. The action taken by the Government in deciding to shorten the hours of miners from eight to seven and a half, at a time of exceptional difficulty both for the coal trade and industry generally, was prompted not by economic considerations, but by election pledges, and has forced it into legislation regulating output and prices, and compelling amalgamations which may yet lead to a serious industrial crisis over the question of wage rates.

Its action in extending benefits under the unemployment insurance act, and adding to widows' pensions, will aggravate a good deal the problem which confronts Philip Snowden of balancing the budget without a damaging increase in taxation. But its most serious difficulties—increasing unemployment and declining trade—are not due in the main to any specific acts of the Government itself. They are products of world conditions and the past policies of all governments, aggravated by the uncertainty caused by the advent of a Labor Ministry pledged to extravagant spending.

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For Great Britain is in the throes of a trying economic readjustment which has been developing for some time and which has now come to a climax. During the pre-war era, Great Britain gained her exceptional prosperity from the fact she was the first Nation to develop manufacturing industries, and had the whole world for a market, practically without competition. In more recent times, however, other nations, especially Germany, Japan, and the United States, have entered the field as competitors for world trade, while more nations have adopted the protective system and have kept their own markets for their own manufacturers by means of tariffs, while subsidizing from government sources their competitive power abroad.

This process in itself might not have been so serious for Great Britain had it not been for certain other factors. The first of these was that, profiting by her prosperity, she commenced at the beginning of this century to impose high taxation on the rich in order to give benefits and largely extended social services to the poor on a scale which is now almost beyond her means. The second was that the trade unions, as they adopted the Socialist outlook, used their growing power to obtain the highest possible wages and impose rules interfering with output without much regard to their effect on the efficiency of industry. The third was the war, which imposed an immense burden of taxation on industry for domestic and foreign war debts, intensified the protectionist movement everywhere and dislocated world markets. France, Germany and other countries have reduced the burden of their war debts by various forms of inflation. In Great Britain, however, the net burden of the debt has been increased by the policy of the Treasury and big banks, while charges for maintaining unemployment relief have rapidly mounted.

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Revenues from investments made abroad during the preceding century enabled the country to carry on without disaster on a standard of living as high as, if not higher than, that which prevailed before the war, except in those industries which are most subject to competition in foreign markets. Tariff obstacles in the way of expanding foreign trade, coupled with the individualistic habits of British industrialists, trade union restrictions and high taxation, all made it difficult for British industry, except in a number of new industries to undergo that process of reorganization commonly known as "rationalization," which has taken place elsewhere and which is necessary if competitive power is to be maintained.

The critical period was bound to be reached sooner or later. It came just about the time that the Labor Government assumed office and became rapidly worse because the electoral promises of the Labor Party, to shorten hours and provide work or maintenance for all, made business everywhere go cautiously instead of boldly, and thus curtailed enterprise, consumption and markets. It is this economic situation rather than any definite acts of the Government which has caused the present political situation. For both Labor and Conservatives are now rent from top to bottom as to the policy which should be pursued for dealing with the economic problem.

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The older and more experienced members of the Labor Party, headed by the Prime Minister, Philip Snowden, J. H. Thomas and Arthur Henderson, are moving rapidly to the view that the way forward is to help industry to reorganize and revitalize itself, and that their electoral promises must be postponed sine die. The Left wing, headed by John Wheatley, James Maxton and others, is protesting ever more strenuously that such a course will destroy the Socialist Labor Party and that the only remedy is either a vigorous installment of Socialist enterprise and more maintenance for the unemployed or a large measure of inflation. This group is numerically not very strong in the Commons, but is bidding strongly for leadership of the party if Ramsay MacDonald's administration fails to produce practical results.

The Conservative Party, on the other hand, is torn between those who believe protection is the only remedy for the national ills and those who gravely doubt whether protection can solve the problems of a country which can only exist by selling immense quantities of manufactured goods in world markets and who see recovery only in reducing taxation and increasing competitive power, either by lowering wages or by higher efficiency. It is further divided between those who are convinced it can never succeed so long as Stanley Baldwin is the leader, because, in their view, he lacks a vigorous policy, and those who are still loyal to him.

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Its problems are made really serious by the United Empire Party, which has been started by the newspaper magnates, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. This party is avowedly designed merely to compel the Conservatives to get rid of Mr. Baldwin and adopt the policy of protection for the Empire by running enough independent candidates in key constituencies to insure the defeat of the Conservative Party in the next election unless they "toe the line."

In between stands Lloyd George and the fifty Liberals who hold the balance of power in Parliament. They also are not too closely united among themselves. Nor have they made up their minds whether to move to the right or left, or to try to maintain their existence as a third party through electoral reform. So at the moment things are very much at sixes and sevens, both politically and economically.

Pessimists and croakers say Great Britain is rapidly going to the dogs. Optimists say a big readjustment in industrial methods and relations between Capital and Labor and in budgetary policy and political line-up is necessary before things can improve, and that the present crisis is a shaking up which precedes real national reconstruction. In any case, it looks as if the present Government would continue in office for a considerable period, for at present no one wants to take its place. But it is unlikely to increase its prestige, for better trade and employment seem necessary to do that.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

AMBASSADOR SCHURMAN'S farewell of Berlin was, as was to be expected, an exceptionally hearty one. Everybody combined to express the respect and esteem and even affection he has been held in and the regret that Berlin is to miss his genial presence. President von Hindenburg gave a luncheon party in his honor and particularly cordial words were exchanged. The Ambassador, who is genuinely attached to Germany, has promised, if possible, to spend his next summer vacation in this country. A very large number of friends assembled at the station to give the parting guest a hearty send off, including the entire diplomatic corps, representatives of all the ministers at The Hague, and the Chancellor, the heads of the chief departments of state and, needless to say, the whole of the American colony. Dr. Schacht was there and Frau Stresemann, whose husband was a personal friend of the Ambassador, was represented by her two sons. As the train steamed out of the Lehrter station a spontaneous burst of "Hurrahs" echoed through that dreary terminus, and Mr. Schurman leaned smilingly from the carriage window until the platform was out of sight.

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The number of motor vehicles in Berlin rose from 83,200 at the commencement of last year to 97,400 at the end of the year, an increase of 14,200. The increase, however, in the preceding year was 19,100. Motorcycles accounted for 6200 of the total increase of 14,200 in 1929, and lorries for about 2500, leaving only about 5500 increase of passenger automobiles. This decrease in motoring is doubtless caused by the difficult economic situation to a great extent, but the still existent expense of automobiles is certainly another reason.

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A new departure for Berlin is under discussion at the Reich's Ministry of Traffic, nothing less than a regulation whereby water craft of every description must be furnished with a number visible at a long distance and registered at the head police depot in the same manner as automobiles. It is said that the water traffic round Berlin —on the Spree, the Wannsee and the other intersecting lakes of the River Havel, and the large Mueggel Lake in the east—has so enormously increased of late that a good deal of risk is caused by those who do not understand the management of a boat. This regulation was tried out on the Rhine last summer with some success. The owners here are vigorously protesting; they strongly object to their beautiful boats being disfigured, as they consider it, by a big number like an ordinary hired craft. The lakes are, indeed, so large that there is plenty of room for every kind of boat, from traffic steamer and motor launch to the smallest collapsible canoe, and even for the zigzag course of the holiday rower. At Kiel this regulation was proposed by the authorities last summer, but votes against it carried the day.

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The Rembrandt exhibition in the Prussian Academy of Arts on Pariser Platz, Unter den Linden, which is to be opened some time this month, will be an event of much importance in the world of art, and will certainly attract many visitors. The paintings will include the entire collections of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, which is noted for its Rembrandts, and of the galleries in Cassel and Braunschweig. It is in the museum of the last-mentioned city that the famous family picture of the Rembrandts has an honored place. The Berlin Copper Engravings Cabinet will exhibit 350 portfolios of drawings and engravings and some unfinished sketches of the great painter. The exhibition will remain open six weeks.

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An experiment which the traffic ministry and the railway and postal authorities are following with close attention, is being made by the Luft Hansa in taking and depositing freight during flight. Preliminary trials, which are thus far successful, are soon to be followed by more elaborate tests. Cargo to be discharged is let down through an opening in the bottom of the airplane on a rope about 100 feet in length. This is engaged successively by two guiding frames on the earth, the first of which disengages the package, and the second attaches the cargo which is to be conveyed.

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Germany has now joined the international election of a queen of beauty, and the vote has fallen upon a Berlin girl named Dorit Nitzkowski. No fewer than 137 competitors for the rank of "Beauty Queen" came from all parts of the country, twenty-five being from Berlin. Miss Germany, as she is now called, will proceed to Rio de Janeiro to represent her country in the international competition.

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Twenty-five of Greater Berlin's seventy telephone exchanges have already been automatized, and next month three more will be added to the number; four others will probably be put in operation before the end of the year. The year 1929 shows an enormous increase in the Berlin telephone network, 40,000 new connections having been added in the first ten months, bringing up the number altogether, according to figures published by the postal authorities, to 507,000, of which 297,000 are chief connections, and 210,000 auxiliary connections, or those which pass through the former and are considerably cheaper. Approximately every eighth Berliner possesses a telephone today.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I answer, Yes. I too have felt
The need of "fe," "fer," "fem,"
Or common gender pronouns, which
Would serve in place of them.

To call him her, when he's not she,
My conscience says is wrong:
And "they," "their," "them" I dare not use
Where singulars belong.

A famous flier is my friend:
I like fem, fer plane, too:
Fe made the plane fe flies femself—
Yes, "fe," "fer," "fem" would do!

I have the humor to be*

Alton, Ill. (MISS) ELIZABETH L. ROSE.

*With sincere apologies to James McNeill Whistler.